

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 1-9 (34-48). LONDON: Wednesday, partly cloudy. Temp. 2-10 (35-50). CHAMBERS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 1-10 (34-50). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 1-10 (34-50). ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

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Established 1887



An Israeli policeman taking aim at an Arab protester in the northern Galilee village of Arraba.

6 Israelis, 5 Arabs Hurt in Protest

TAIYIBA, Israel — Six Israeli policemen and five Arabs were injured in a violent anti-Israeli protest Tuesday, and 38 demonstrators were arrested, officials said.

Deputy Police Inspector Yoram Niv said by telephone that the injuries occurred in a demonstration in Jaljulya, two miles (3.2 kilometers) northeast of Tel Aviv. Mr. Niv said 18 Arabs were arrested at Jaljulya, and 10 were taken into custody at nearby Kfar Qassem for blocking the road, burning tires and throwing stones.

About 500 Arabs, chanting Palestinian nationalist slogans, marched peacefully in Taiyiba, 20 miles northeast of Tel Aviv, but police said later that 10 Arabs were arrested for throwing stones and inciting violence.

The protests marked the day in 1976 when six Palestinians protesting confiscation of Arab lands were killed by Israeli gunfire on what has become known as "Land Day." At one rally Tuesday, in Saknine in northern Galilee, the banned Palestinian flag was flown.

The protests came amid persistent clashes in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and

Space Shuttle Lands Smoothly On Desert Strip

WHITE SANDS, N.M. — The space shuttle Columbia returned from its third flight in space Tuesday, making a perfect landing at this desert air strip.

The delta-winged aircraft glided onto a runway at the U.S. Army missile test range at 9:04 a.m., one day behind its original schedule. The one-day extension of the weeklong mission was made necessary by a sandstorm in the landing area Monday.

129 Orbits

As part of its test flight program, the Columbia was under control of its on-board computers until it came within 200 feet (60 meters) of the ground. Then Marine Col. Jack R. Louma, 46, took the controls for the landing, the Columbia's third in 11 months.

He and Air Force Col. Gordon Fullerton, 45, had spent more time flying the Columbia than the craft had spent in space during its first two test flights.

The Columbia, which blasted off from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Fla., March 22, completed 129 orbits of the Earth before landing.

At the end of the final orbit, Col. Louma and Col. Fullerton fired two rocket engines over western Australia. The rockets slowed the shuttle from its orbital speed of 17,500 miles (28,000 kilometers) an hour.

The shuttle then dropped back into the Earth's atmosphere at an altitude of about 250,000 feet and began heating up from friction.

The friction made the shuttle's heat-absorbing tiles glow red hot and caused a communications blackout for about 15 minutes.

But as the Columbia neared the coast of California at 16 times the speed of sound, Col. Louma radioed to the Johnson Space Center in Houston: "This is really a beautiful flying machine."

At landing, the nose rose a bit and then settled smoothly on the runway. The ship seemed not to be disturbed by the wind above Tularosa Basin, although Col. Louma remarked, "A little bumpy at Mach 2," as the ship streaked at twice the speed of sound above Truth or Consequences, N.M.

The shuttle's approach was accompanied by two dull sonic booms.

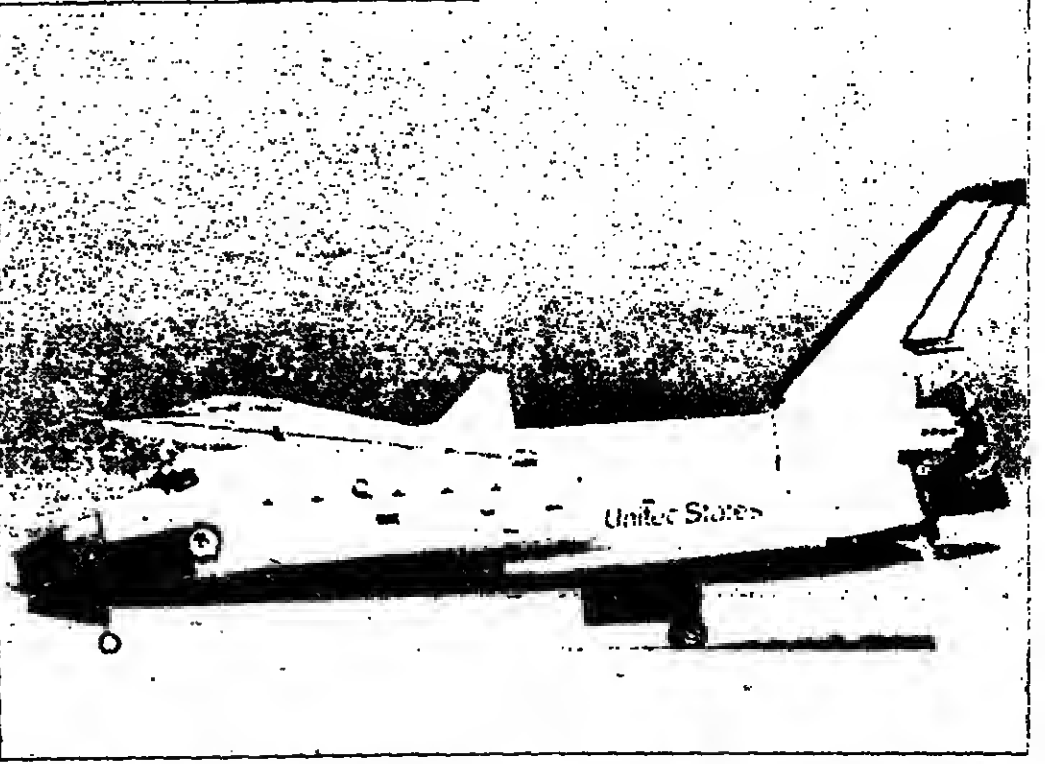
The spaceship settled onto Runway 17, a seven-mile strip laid out in a barren-but-beautiful desert setting. The astronauts had no trouble spotting their target — 100 square miles of white gypsum surrounding the landing zone. The Columbia swung over a nearby mountain range and settled with a gentle thump.

"Welcome home," radioed a space center official. "That was a beautiful job."

"That's marvelous," said President Reagan, who watched the landing on television in his White House study.

Because of the possibility of continuing high winds, Mission Control had maintained an option to order another "wave off" and direct the ship to an alternate landing.

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The shuttle, escorted by a jet, landed in New Mexico Tuesday after eight days in space.

Salvadoran Rightists Seek Coalition

SAN SALVADOR — Five rightist parties negotiated Tuesday in an effort to form El Salvador's next government, which they said would fight Communism and reject the U.S.-backed reforms pressed by the moderate Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats, led by President José Napoleón Duarte, were leading in votes counted so far from Sunday's election but falling well short of a majority.

With nearly 500,000 votes counted of the estimated one million cast, the Christian Democrats led with 309,011 votes. Their closest rival, the ultra-rightist Republican Nationalist Alliance, known as ARENA and led by Robert D'Aubuisson, had 214,005 votes.

The National Conciliation Party, another rightist party, followed with 126,895 votes, and three other rightist parties had a combined 13 percent of the vote. Multiracial or blank ballots accounted for the rest of the tabulated votes.

The Christian Democrats were seeking a coalition with the most moderate of the rightist groups, the Democratic Action Party, which could give them a majority of the new assembly's seats.

But the hopes of the Christian Democrats were set back when the Democratic Action Party leader, René Fortín Macaya, signed a joint statement with the other four rightist groups calling for a "national unity" to freeze out the Christian Democrats.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, who is accused of having ties with rightist terrorists, said his party would "lead and control" any coalition government. But the director of his party, Oscar Cerrato, and spokes-

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Iran Reported to Inflict Heavy Losses on Iraq

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iranian troops have decimated three Iraqi divisions around the Dezful border area in an offensive that has put Baghdad's invading military forces on the verge of collapse, according to U.S. officials.

Intelligence reports reaching Washington said 20,000 Iraqi troops have been battered by Iranian attacks that occurred in three big waves, one March 22, the second March 24 and the biggest of all this past weekend.

The reports appeared to confirm Iran's claim Monday that it had made major advances in the campaign, again war that broke out Sept. 22, 1980.

Order to Withdraw

[In Beirut the Iraqi news agency INA said Tuesday that Iraq's military command has ordered its 4th Army to withdraw from positions on the front, Reuters reported.]

[The Iraqi quoted Iraq President Saddam Hussein as saying in a message to the commander: "The general command of the armed forces has decided to rearrange 4th Defense Army forces to the rear after your blows absorbed the advance of the enemy attack."]

Iraq's forces had quickly pushed 40 or more miles into Iran along a hundred-mile front at the start of the war, capturing or damaging several provincial cities and major Iranian oil facilities. The war climaxed years of border disputes between the two countries and, at the beginning, Western analysts predicted a quick Iraqi victory.

The Iranian Army has shown considerable improvement in recent months, however, such as in an indication of its new confidence, Tehran on Sunday allowed a group of American reporters into the country for the first time since January, 1980, "to see the victories of the Islamic army."

U.S. officials said the toll of killed and wounded has been extremely heavy as Iranian artillery, fighter bombers, armor and waves of infantry concentrate their fire on a stretch of border country near Shush, 20 miles (32 kilometers) southwest of Dezful, in Khuzestan province. Iran said Sunday that it had killed 8,000 Iraqis and wounded 12,000 in the past week.

While declaring that they still do not have reliable figures on killed and wounded, these officials said there is hard evidence that about 20,000 Iraqi troops have been put out of action.

"It's the biggest battle of the war," said an official with access to the U.S. government's top secret intelligence information. "The Iraqis look like they're on the verge of collapse."

The Iraqis have succeeded in enveloping Iraqi forces in the Shush-Dezful sector, about 40 miles inside Iran, with pincer movements, officials said, though both sides have suffered heavy casualties, the Iraqis were described as much better off than the Iraqis as far as being able to send reinforcements to the battle area.

Counteroffensive Unlikely

However, U.S. analysts said the Iraqis have not brought in the trucks, armor and supplies it would take to drive deeply in Iraq. Therefore, Iraqi President Hussein could lose this biggest battle of the war without suffering total defeat.

Even so, analysts studying the intelligence doubted that Iraq would have enough strength left to mount any kind of counteroffensive soon.

Iraq has acknowledged only that there is a major battle under way near Shush. On Friday, just before Iran's big push, Iraq's press office here issued a statement claiming that "around 16,000 enemy men were killed during the past five days of fierce battles in the Shush-Dezful sector."

Push Announced

The statement said Iranian forces had tried to catch Iraqi units between pincers and said that "the Iraqis thought that they could surround Iraqi forces" in the sector by sending in a "very large number of men."

U.S. officials studying the intelligence reports on the Iranian buildup expressed astonishment Monday night that Iraqi forces did not organize a better defense, especially since Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, had announced a push was coming.

Iraq committed more than 50,000 troops to the offensive, intelligence sources said.

The three Iraqi divisions that have been smashed, U.S. officials said, numbered between 20,000 and 30,000 men. They are the 3d and 10th Armored and the 1st Mechanized divisions.

The Iranian news agency said Monday that Ayatollah Khomeini was ready to widen his offensive.

"All Islamic fighters must be ready for a general operation on the south and west fronts," it said, quoting a joint Iranian Army and Revolutionary Guard communiqué.

Shooting a Year Ago Left Its Mark On Reagan Style, Attitude, Policy

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The gunfire that wounded President Reagan outside the Washington Hilton a year ago Tuesday has left a subtle but significant imprint on the man and his presidency.

While Mr. Reagan rarely discusses the incident, aides and intimates say that what one of them called the president's "sense of mission" was heightened by the attempt on his life.

"He realized that he had become president to accomplish something and that he has a limited time to make his impact felt," the aide said.

Many supporters of Mr. Reagan believe the shooting also had an effect on his wife, Nancy, who is said no longer to want her husband to seek a second term. The Reagans have never discussed this publicly, but it has been said frequently in Republican circles that the president promised his wife he will not run again in 1984.

By any measure, Mr. Reagan is more insulated than he was before the shooting. Security is tighter. He often wears a bulletproof vest when he goes out in crowds. Reporters have fewer opportunities to ask him questions, and citizens fewer chances to meet with him.

Although Mr. Reagan remains friendly and makes as many speeches outside the White House as he did before, he is no longer free to move spontaneously into crowds.

His only public appearances among ordinary citizens are unannounced, such as his flight to Fort Wayne, Ind., earlier this month, where he briefly assisted volunteers stacking sandbags to hold back floodwaters.

Mr. Reagan is kept far away from demonstrators protesting his policies. As a result, some close to him think one of the shooting has been to diminish his awareness of growing opposition to some of his policies.

The president's public comments on the shooting have usually been jocular. Asked last year what he would have done differently in 1981, he said: "I wouldn't have gone to the Hilton."

But he returned to the hotel Monday, one year less one day after he was struck by a .22-caliber bullet that ricocheted off his limousine and lodged in his lung. His press secretary, James S. Brady, was seriously wounded by another bullet. Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy and District of Columbia policeman Thomas K. Delahanty also were wounded.

John W. Hinckley Jr., a 26-year-old drifter who was arrested within moments of the shooting, is in a military stockade awaiting trial.

On that gray, drizzly Monday a year ago, Mr. Reagan went to the Hilton to make a speech. Leaving through a side door, he passed in response to the shout of a wire service reporter.

At that moment the gunman fired from among a crowd of spectators and cameramen who had gathered for a glimpse of the president.

This Monday was bright and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Return to Tehran: Desolate U.S. Embassy, Lines for Food

By J. Michael Kennedy
Los Angeles Times Service

TEHRAN — Only a single sentry, wearing rumpled olive-drab fatigues, stood guard inside the black steel gate of the U.S. Embassy.

Behind him loomed the embassy and its compound, deserted except for a few parked cars and two young men practicing their soccer footwork.

Fourteen months after the release of the American hostages, the screaming, chanting crowds of militants outside the embassy are only a memory. The embassy, a focus of world attention for 444 days, is now desolate.

Once, demonstrators placed hundreds of banners in the trees in front of the embassy. On Monday, one flag flew from the leafless branches.

Once, the slogans painted on the walls of the compound taunted President Jimmy Carter. On Monday, there was a different target. "Reagan is an American capitalist puppet," said a sign painted in day-glow blue on a place where the wall has been freshly whitewashed.

Journalists Arrive

Iran, closed for months to all but a few Western journalists, allowed the entry of some others over the weekend. About 15 arrived late Sunday from Beirut and more were expected.

The purpose of the invitations, according to the Ministry of Guidance, is to allow Western reporters to approach the battlefields of the Iran-Iraq war and to report on what Iran says have been its recent successes in the fighting.

At the U.S. Embassy on Monday, an official ran from one of the embassy buildings and hurried to the gate. Like the sentry, he wore olive-drab fatigues.

leaders are plastered to the walls of Tehran's buildings, but many of the men shown are dead, assassinated by the underground opposing Khomeini's religious fundamentalists.

In the early mornings, lines begin to form at the doors of stores that sell such staples as meat, chicken and eggs, which the people of Tehran purchase with ration cards. Those foods and others are in limited supply. Everyone from taxi drivers to government officials admits there is a flourishing black market in food and gasoline.

Nevertheless, life seems to move along in Tehran.

"We've been predicting since the first month of the revolution that the mullahs wouldn't be able to manage the economy, but it doesn't seem to be going under," a diplomat said. "They have always tightened their belt and they can probably tighten it a lot further."

There are other changes since the heyday of U.S. influence before the Islamic revolution threw out Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February, 1979.

Women must wear head coverings in all public places. The International Hotel, where most Western journalists stayed while the hostages were held, has a sign saying women must wear Islamic dress. The lobby walls are covered with pictures of religious leaders and there is a huge, permanent sign in mosaic tile that reads "Down With U.S.A."

Despite the changes, and the expressed hatred of the West, Tehran is not a frightening place. The streets are jammed with shoppers during the day and crowded with cars and trucks by night.

The fervor that caused the Iranian revolution is still to be found, however.

"Go back and tell the people that we are winning the revolution," a government employee said. "Tell them we cannot be defeated."

Iran Freed 6,800 Last Month

LONDON (Reuters) — More than 6,800 people have been released from Iranian prisons, Iran's prosecutor-general said in an interview published Tuesday in the newspaper Islamic Republic and reported on Tehran Radio, monitored here. The prosecutor, Said Hussein Musavi-Tabrizi, said those released included at least 1,000 political prisoners.

The pardons were ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini to mark the third anniversary of the revolution. "The files of many others are being investigated as fast as possible and those eligible will be freed before the twelfth day of the Iranian New Year [April 1]," the prosecutor said.



The entrance to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran during its occupation by Moslem militants.

EEC Leaders Seek Plan With U.S. on Economy

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Leaders of the 10 Common Market nations, ending a two-day summit meeting here Tuesday, urged adoption of a coordinated economic strategy to combat recession when heads of seven industrialized nations, including the United States, meet in France during early June.

Renewing appeals for a change in policy by the Reagan administration, leaders of the European Economic Community stated in their joint communiqué that they looked to the Versailles summit "to institute increased cooperation between the major industrial partners aimed particularly at encouraging a reduction in interest rates, making exchange rates less volatile and strengthening North-South relations."

Besides the United States, the participants in the June talks will be France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan and Canada.

French Objections

But the EEC summit meeting also was marked by wide divergences regarding economic strategy and by failure to resolve the question of Britain's contribution to the community budget. That issue appeared deadlocked Tuesday evening, primarily because France rejected a compromise proposal drafted by EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans.

French President François Mitterrand, meeting with newsmen after the summit ended, stated that it had made progress in "promoting greater cohesion" in EEC economic policy. But he rejected the

Thorn-Tindemans plan, aimed at reducing Britain's budget payments for up to five years. The French leader said he objected primarily to what he termed "the system of thinking" behind the proposal, its high costs and duration, which he described as "unacceptable."

It was not immediately clear what progress, if any, could be made when EEC foreign ministers take up the issue in Luxembourg Saturday. Both Mr. Thorn and Mr. Tindemans said that they would continue pressing for a settlement.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told newsmen that responsibility for the problem was Mr. Mitterrand's and that Britain remained ready to negotiate a settlement. EEC sources said that Britain might block a farm price-fixing round scheduled to get under way when community agriculture ministers meet in Brussels for several days starting Wednesday.

Mr. Mitterrand, responding to a question regarding preparations for the Versailles summit, which he will be hosting, said that he was hopeful of developing further bases of agreement with its participants in coming weeks, noting that he recently has met with leaders of the United States and West Germany and that in the next few weeks he planned talks with officials of Canada and Japan.

But he did not specify what measures the EEC nations would propose for discussion at the summit. Sources emphasized that the Europeans will adopt a tough and coordinated line with regard to their warning to President Reagan about high U.S. interest rates and

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INSIDE

Nuclear Program

President Reagan has approved a seven-year, \$4.2-billion program to relocate up to two-thirds of the U.S. public in case of imminent threat of a nuclear war. Page 3.

Gandhi Furore

In New Delhi, Maneka Gandhi said that she was "thrown out" of the house of her mother-in-law, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, after a political dispute. The 26-year-old widow of Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, left the residence after Indira Gandhi reportedly sent her a letter accusing her of disloyalty. Page 5.

Carl Orff Dies

Carl Orff, 86, composer of "Carmina Burana" and one of the most popular 20th-century composers of serious music, died in Munich. Page 6.

Oscar Winners

Katharine Hepburn and Henry Fonda won the top acting awards and "Chariots of Fire" was named best film at the 54th Academy Awards presentation. Back Page.

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune's 1982 Readership Survey appears today, for the last time, on Page 7. We would appreciate responses from readers who have not already filled out the form.

U.S. Calls Heavy Election Turnout In El Salvador a Defeat for Rebels

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has hailed the high voter turnout in El Salvador's election as a defeat for the guerrillas and hinted at new moves to entice the insurgents "to take part peacefully in the democratic process."

There was no immediate comment Tuesday, however, on the bid by rightist parties to form a coalition government. The State Department was expected to have further comment on the Salvadoran developments later.

The election results were emerging Tuesday but were still unclear.

Monday when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig took the unusual step of appearing at the State Department's midday press briefing to read a statement calling the turnout "an unmistakable repudiation of the advocates of force and violence."

Mr. Haig said that for the guerrillas, who sought to disrupt the elections, the results were "a military defeat quite as much as a political repudiation. Despite their clear intention to disrupt the elections, the guerrillas were unable to shake either the people or the security forces at their moment of greatest vulnerability."

While other U.S. officials said it

was too early to predict what kind of interim government is likely to emerge, Mr. Haig hinted that the Reagan administration believes U.S. pressure and assistance will lead to formation of a coalition pledged to continue U.S.-supported policies of internal reform and resistance to leftist attempts to win power by force.

He said, "We are confident that the constituent assembly, given the extraordinary mandate it has received from the Salvadoran people, will find ways to hold out a hand of conciliation to those adversaries who are prepared to take part peacefully in the democratic process."

The administration, which gambled heavily on the belief that the elections would demonstrate a lack of popular backing for the guerrillas, now hopes that a new effort can be made to convince the insurgents that their only hope for a share of power lies in winning support through the ballot box rather than on the battlefield.

Although the details are secret, the administration has been preparing "suggestions" involving guarantees of protection and other enticements, that it believes might provide the basis for negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the left.

'Campaign of Terror'

In addition, the administration is expected to put increased pressure on the guerrillas to negotiate by starting a new effort to cut them off from the support that Washington says they receive from Cuba and Nicaragua. "The guerrillas still have the external support to continue their campaign of terror at levels that would be impossible if they depended on their own people," Mr. Haig said.

Last Friday the State Department denied a Mexican announcement that plans have been made for U.S. and Nicaraguan officials to meet in Mexico City in early April.

In private, U.S. officials said the administration is unwilling to commit itself publicly to discussions with Nicaragua before the new Salvadoran government is in place and Washington has a clearer picture of how serious the Nicaraguans are about negotiations. But, the officials said, while the administration remains doubtful about the chances for successful talks, it is committed to giving them a try soon because of the need to show critics that President Reagan is willing to explore any avenues that might lead to peace.

In Congress, the first reactions to the vote turnout were positive. House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, an Illinois Republican, said, "No one can say what will happen next, but history will record that for one brief, shining moment, amidst the darkness of war, the people at least voted in large numbers."

Mr. Rey Frenandes said the Christian Democrats do not want to share power with Mr. D'Aubuisson's party. The Christian Democrat added that peasants' unions and other workers' groups were "very worried" about how a right-



Deane R. Hinton, left, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, talking with Roberto D'Aubuisson, a rightist political leader, after the two were interviewed for U.S. television news shows.

Salvadoran Rightist Parties Seek Coalition Government

(Continued from Page 1)

men for two other rightist parties said there was no definite coalition agreement.

Some of the rightists favored allowing Christian Democrats into a coalition government. But Mr. Carrasco said a key point of any agreement would be Mr. Duarte's exclusion from power. ARENA's secretary, Mario Redaelli, said the coalition invitation was a move to depose Mr. Duarte, the leader of the U.S.-supported civilian-military junta, and include in the government Christian Democrats who rejected his leadership.

In a manifesto published in local newspapers, the five rightist parties specified that they will maintain their own ideological positions.

'Resounding Rejection'

The manifesto also said the large turnout for Sunday's election demonstrated a rejection of Communism and "Communistism" — a label the right has often placed on the land reforms sponsored by Mr. Duarte's centrist Christian Democrats. The reforms rely on redistributing land to cooperatives, rather than to private citizens.

Julio Adolfo Rey Frenandes, former mayor of San Salvador and the No. 2 man to Mr. Duarte in the centrist party, said any coalition government would have to be widely discussed.

Mr. Rey Frenandes said the Christian Democrats do not want to share power with Mr. D'Aubuisson's party. The Christian Democrat added that peasants' unions and other workers' groups were "very worried" about how a right-

ist-led government would treat them.

Mr. Duarte, interviewed Monday night on a U.S. television news show, said a rightist government "could also change certain laws, especially on the reforms we make, they could go back on the reforms.... This is a real threat. This is what I told the people, and this is the reason why the people went out and voted, they wanted to stop that, to stop it by voting."

The voting was for 60 members of a constituent assembly, which is to name an interim government, write a new constitution and prepare for presidential and congressional elections.

The leftists, who boycotted the election and tried to disrupt it with widespread attacks, succeeded in preventing voting only in Usulután, a city of 60,000 people, and five other towns in eastern El Salvador.

On Tuesday, the army for the second day in a row battled guerrillas for control of Usulután, the country's fourth largest city.

EEC Leaders Call for Plan

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the continued unwillingness by Washington to intervene in world currency markets.

The EEC leaders moved closer together in their approach to economic policy, although they failed to recommend specific steps. Conference sources said this nevertheless represented progress when compared with the problems that marked the November summit in London.

In particular, the joint communiqué stressed the need to expand and promote investments to combat worsening unemployment, while compromising differences between nations that favor government intervention, such as France, and those, like West Germany, that are more oriented toward the private sector.

"Stress should be laid more on private and public productive investment. It is essential in this connection that both sides of industry contribute to the achievement of those objectives," it stated.

Fresh Momentum

In a related step, the EEC leaders urged action by their finance ministers to give the European Monetary System "fresh momentum" by strengthening economic convergence, the EMS mechanism, the role of the ECU (European Currency Unit) and monetary cooperation between the community and third countries.

In the field of foreign relations, the summit leaders avoided any endorsement of Mr. Tindemans' proposal for establishing EEC institutions or committees for discussing economic and security issues with the United States. But, as the communiqué stated, they "emphasized the importance attached to the links of the [EEC] with the United States and its willingness to develop further consultations between Europeans and Americans."

They expressed "serious concern" over growing tensions and conflicts in Central America, but did not support any increased aid or a new European role.

"The European Council agreed that the aid given by the member states of the community and by the community itself for development in Central America and the Caribbean should be coordinated and increased within the limits of their possibilities," the communiqué said.

E. Germany, Poland Stress Industry Ties

2 Leaders Condemn Economic Sanctions

Reuters

BERLIN — Poland and East Germany have agreed to build up industrial cooperation to fight Western sanctions against the Warsaw military regime and to overcome the mutual difficulties caused by Poland's economic troubles.

A communiqué issued simultaneously Tuesday in Warsaw and East Berlin after Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit here Monday for talks with East German leader Erich Honecker said that long-term needs of the two countries had to be assured.

That was a reference particularly to fuel, raw materials, chemical products, machinery, electrical and electronic equipment and consumer goods, the communiqué said.

"The solution of the most urgent economic problems in both countries and the political sanctions applied by capitalist states require more efficient and planned use of the two states' industrial capabilities to mutual advantage," the communiqué said.

Since the imposition of martial law in Poland, several Western countries, led by the United States, have imposed economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.

East German industry suffered greatly by being cut off from traditional local supplies from Polish Lower Silesia when strikes there organized by the now-suspended trade union Solidarity halted production.

Both countries condemned in the communiqué what they termed the interventionist policies of the United States and the Western alliance in Poland's internal affairs.

The communiqué called on the Polish people to forget the mistakes of the past and fight against "destructive, anti-Socialist activities" to build a secure future and a strong state.

East Germany and Poland together called for support for Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on the introduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Labor Action Urged

WARSAW (AP) — The leader of the Warsaw chapter of Solidarity, Zbigniew Bujak, who has been in hiding since martial law was imposed in December, has called for passive shows of "our strength, our presence and our unity" to keep the independent labor movement alive.

"Solidarity must demonstrate its presence today by actions of all its members," he said in an underground edition of the suspended labor federation's weekly newspaper.

Mr. Bujak, who was head of the union's Warsaw branch, one of Solidarity's most radical, called for renewed passive protests to demonstrate that the spirit of the independent labor organization was still alive. "The government's attempt to confine freedom of the trade unions must be answered clearly and vocally," he said.

He urged unionists to begin a letter-writing campaign to officials, to wear union badges, to boycott government newspapers every Wednesday, to turn off their lights for 30 minutes on every 13th of the month and to stop work for one minute at noon on those days.

Meanwhile, the head of the new pro-government Association of Journalists of People's Poland, Klemens Krzyzozanek, reported that the martial-law authorities had dismissed 705 journalists, shut down 21 newspapers and may close more publications for "economic reasons."

Space Shuttle Lands in U.S.

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ing on a concrete runway at the Kennedy Space Center. The astronauts did not know until 95 minutes before touchdown where and when they would land.

At decision time, NASA officials determined that New Mexico landing conditions were acceptable.

"A nice solid burn," Col. Louma said after firing the shuttle engines.

"Columbia now committed to deorbit," confirmed Mission Control. "Have a good one."

The Columbia, on its next-to-last test flight, had more than doubled its combined flight time on the first two missions.

A crowd of around 10,000 people, closely watched by Army troops, gathered in the desert to watch the ship come in.

Leading Afghan Envoy Is in Exile, Declares Resistance to Karmal

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — One of Afghanistan's most experienced diplomats, a man who was ambassador to Britain, India and the United Nations, openly declared himself in resistance Tuesday to the Soviet-backed government of the country he fled a week ago.

Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, who was president of the UN General Assembly during the emergency session on the Israeli crisis of 1967, said that, though he was 63 and had a stomach ulcer, he was eager to travel anywhere to foster unity among the guerrilla groups of Afghanistan and to solicit foreign assistance to pressure the Soviet Union to withdraw its occupying forces.

Mr. Pazhwak had been recalled from his last post, as ambassador to Britain, at the time of the 1978 coup that brought the first of three Marxist governments to power in Afghanistan. He said he was kept under house arrest until Babrak Karmal took over the presidency in the wake of the Soviet military intervention of December, 1979.

"Since then I have been in retirement in Kabul," said the diplomat, who was once president of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

Mr. Pazhwak said he had been invited several times by Mr. Karmal to participate in the government, but refused.

"When the Russians occupied my country, I thought it was my duty to join my people in their struggle in any way that I possibly could. As soon as I was able to leave my sickbed I decided to find ways to join the freedom fighters," he said.

He said he obtained a visa to go to India for medical treatment but has no intention of returning to Afghanistan, where his wife and three brothers remain.

'81 Shooting Left Its Mark

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sunny, and there were few spectators as the president arrived to address the National Association of Realtors. Mr. Reagan, who has visited the hotel several times since the assassination attempt, made no reference to the shooting in his speech.

Some close to Mr. Reagan believe the shooting caused him to focus exclusively on his economic agenda during his long recovery and delayed the development of foreign policy initiatives. It did incontestably give more authority for a long period to White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d, deputy chief of staff Michael K. Deaver and counselor Edwin Meese.

The personal effect of the shooting on Mr. Reagan is more difficult to define.

The president usually keeps his feelings to himself and has rarely discussed the shooting with outsiders, but on Good Friday last year he talked about it with Cardinal Terence Cooke, the Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, who visited the White House.

"The hand of God was upon you," Cardinal Cooke said. "I know," Mr. Reagan replied. "And whatever time he's left for me is his."

Mr. Pazhwak, the most prominent Afghan official to have made his exile public, said that, while belonging to no particular resistance group, he was in constant contact with Islamic rebels while he was in Kabul.

He said he believed that the strength of the ruling party had decreased from 60,000 to less than 30,000 after the Soviet intervention, and he estimated that close to 40 percent of the governing leadership, "including many with good positions," maintain links with the resistance.

Mr. Pazhwak said it is now clear to everyone in Afghanistan that real sovereignty resides with Moscow and not with Mr. Karmal. "In the beginning Karmal was told by the Soviets that he was a hero, bringing revolution, but now I am sure that in their hearts these so-called leaders see themselves as victims," he said.

Soviet troops actually maintain control of the country only during the daytime, he said. He also said Afghanistan's party conference two weeks ago was derailed by resistance activity, as they deep splits within the ruling party.

Mr. Pazhwak said 18 delegates to the conference were killed in attacks by Islamic guerrillas.

Building of Bases

He said there was no indication that the Russians were considering a withdrawal. In fact, he said, their building of bases and takeover of education and the legal system showed that they regarded the occupation as permanent.

The diplomat said he would try to convince the major powers that, with Soviet troops perched on the borders of Pakistan and Iran, it was in other countries' interest to aid Afghanistan in expelling the Russians or to pressure them to withdraw. "But if we can't convince these powers, we will have to resist ourselves," he said.

He said he has devised a plan calling for the convening of an international conference on Afghanistan that would include the permanent members of the UN Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — as well as Afghanistan's neighbor states and perhaps other interested countries, such as India.

"The conference would declare and warrant the independence of Afghanistan and would advance the formation of an Afghan government in independent Afghanistan based on the will and determination of the people as expressed through democratic elections supervised by the United Nations," he said.

He conceded that there was no sign that the Soviet Union would accept such a conference, but said he hoped that, if greater diplomatic pressures could be brought to bear on Moscow, the approach might gain acceptability.

In order to encourage such pressures, Mr. Pazhwak said he plans to visit the resistance leaders and urge them to form a provisional coalition government, then appeal to "the free world to recognize this government, to establish our independence and at the last offer us moral support."

Berlinguer, Jospin Meet

Reuters

PARIS — The Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, conferred with Lionel Jospin, secretary of the French Socialist Party, here Tuesday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Argentine-U.K. Conflict on Falklands

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's only aircraft carrier has left port in the latest development of the confrontation with Britain over the disputed South Atlantic island of South Georgia, the Buenos Aires press reported Tuesday.

The carrier sailed from Puerto Belgrano, 375 miles (600 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires on Monday, several newspapers said. Three Argentine warships are already confronting the British ice patrol vessel Endurance off South Georgia, an island administered as a dependency of the Falklands over which both countries claim sovereignty. Other Argentine Navy vessels are reported to be in the area.

In London, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington warned that the dispute is "potentially dangerous."

Mexican Volcano Eruption Kills 10

United Press International

TUXTLA GUTIERREZ, Mexico — A volcano dormant for centuries erupted without warning Monday, killing at least 10 persons, injuring 200 and forcing 20,000 to flee their homes under a rain of ash and cinder.

Authorities in Chiapas state, in southern Mexico, said that the eruption shortly after midnight sent residents fleeing into a church in the town of Nixtapa on the slopes of El Chichon volcano. At least 10 were killed when the church was destroyed in a series of earthquakes that followed the volcano's eruption. The government news service, Notimex, quoting officials, estimated 200 others were injured.

Television reports said that an undetermined number of people were killed by falling debris and molten rock. Communications with the isolated region were knocked out.

U.K. Panel Calls for New Riot Law

The Associated Press

LONDON — Following last year's rioting in Britain's inner cities, a legal commission set up by Parliament called Tuesday for new laws on rioting, unlawful assembly and affray.

The Law Commission, a watchdog body headed by High Court Judge Sir Ralph Gibson, recommended that Britain's centuries-old common law should be updated with riot legislation creating statutory crimes with set penalties.

Under common law, there is no maximum sentence and a riot could be sent to jail for life if a judge so decided. The proposals will be debated in public before legislation is submitted to Parliament later this year.

Jenkins Takes Seat in Parliament

Reuters

LONDON — Social Democrat Roy Jenkins returned triumphantly Tuesday to the House of Commons to resume a parliamentary career he had interrupted to become president of the European Commission.

Social Democrats and their Liberal allies cheered as Mr. Jenkins — who has been touted to become leader of the alliance and possibly Britain's next prime minister — was sworn in as a member of Parliament for Glasgow's Hillhead constituency.

But the opposition Labor benches struck a discordant note with a chant of "Common Market reared." Mr. Jenkins was a Cabinet minister in past Labor governments before turning to Europe in 1976 after losing a bid for the party leadership.

6 Israelis, 5 Arabs Injured As Protests Enter 12th Day

(Continued from Page 1)

Palestinian refugee camp outside Jerusalem.

In Baqa al-Gharbiya, 31 miles north of Tel Aviv, about 100 Arab youths threw stones at reporters' cars and a bus, smashing windows.

Israeli officials were concerned over the link between Israel's 657,000 Arab citizens and the 1.3 million Palestinians in the occupied territories, and have warned that violence will not be tolerated.

500 Marched in Tayiba

Many Arab villages in northern Israel were on strike, and three marches were scheduled Tuesday.

"We are protesting the expropriation of land in Israel and actions of the government in the West Bank," said the mayor of Tayiba, Abdel Latif Habib.

About 500 Arabs marched in Tayiba, shouting Palestinian nationalist slogans.

The Tel Aviv police chief, Arye Ivtsan, said his men were instructed to use restraint in handling Israeli Arab protesters, but cautioned: "We are prepared to prevent anyone from disturbing the peace."

Most incidents in Israel proper were reported in the northern Galilee district, where the majority of the country's Arabs live.

In Nazareth, police jailed eight residents for incitement, including the wife of the Communist mayor, Tawfik Zayad, a member of Israel's parliament. State radio said the eight were later released, but the town's merchants closed their shops in support of the strike.

One Dead in U.S. Crash

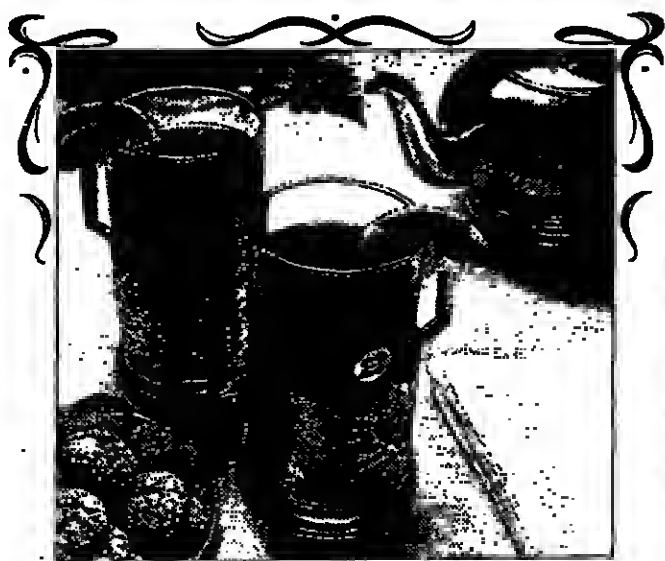
The Associated Press

FORT STEWART, Ga. — A U.S. Army helicopter from Fort Campbell, Ky., crashed near Fort Stewart, southeast Georgia, Tuesday, killing one soldier and injuring three others, the Army said.

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Reagan Approves Plan To Spend \$4.2 Billion On Nuclear Survival

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has approved a seven-year, \$4.2-billion program to relocate up to two-thirds of the American public in case of an imminent threat of nuclear war, a U.S. agency has announced.

The program, made public Monday by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which would be responsible for carrying it out, represents a large-scale increase in government activity to prepare U.S. civilians to survive an atomic holocaust. Only \$133 million annually is being spent for this purpose under existing plans.

James Holton, a spokesman for the agency, said the new plans are based on a government assessment that a surprise nuclear attack on the United States is less likely than "a general exchange that would come out of a period of heightened international tension" with the Soviet Union.

The assumption is that the president would have at least a week's advance notice to move Americans from 380 high-risk areas to an unspecified number of "host areas" throughout the country.

States to Decide

The high-risk areas, according to Mr. Holton, include 61 "counterforce targets" such as missile fields, strategic bomber bases and ports for nuclear submarines, and 319 cities — essentially all U.S. cities with a population over 50,000.

Designation of the host areas where Americans could find shelter from radioactive nuclear fallout under the plan is being left to the states, Mr. Holton said.

It is not anticipated at this point that the fallout shelter areas would be stocked with food, as in the abortive Kennedy administration

program of the early 1960s, the last time that the U.S. government contemplated large-scale civil defense operations and expenditures. Some of the host areas probably would have readily available food supplies, and "we might ask people to take food with them," Mr. Holton said.

There was no explanation from the White House about why Mr. Reagan had decided on a large-scale upgrading of emergency preparations at this time. However, Mr. Reagan and other administration figures have expressed the view that the Soviet Union is better prepared for a nuclear war than the United States. Some have stated that even an all-out nuclear exchange could be "survivable" with advance preparations.

Mr. Holton said the plan's objective is to double the number of Americans who would survive a full-scale nuclear attack. Since present calculations are that about 40 percent would survive, he said, the objective is an 80-percent rate.

The other three objectives in Mr. Reagan's order are enhancement of "deterrence and stability," including maintenance of "perceptions" that the international strategic balance is favorable to the United States; reduction of the possibility that the United States could be coerced in a crisis; and improvement of the government's ability to deal with natural disasters and other unspecified "large-scale domestic emergencies."

The program also envisions construction of blast shelters for key industrial workers who would remain in high-risk areas during a nuclear crisis and unspecified protection of "key defense and population relocation support industries." As now approved by Mr. Reagan, the plan does not include major funding for these purposes.

Boeing Makes Late Bid For Military Contract

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON — Boeing has proposed to the Defense Department that it scrap a plan to buy 50 giant C-5 transport aircraft and, instead, purchase a fleet of 747 jet freighters to attain the capability to move 36,000 troops, and their equipment, to the Middle East in a crisis.

The Boeing proposal, which consists of several alternative plans, asserts that the use of 747s would save more than \$6 billion and, if desired, could deliver the airlift fleet by 1986, three years earlier than the present Air Force plan to buy Lockheed C-5s.

In a March 1 letter to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said the 747 wide-bodied jet made by Seattle-based Boeing firm "just does not have the military utility of the C-5" and that the cost savings of the Boeing proposal do not offset "formidable advantages" of the C-5.

However, Mr. Weinberger's letter was written 17 days before T.A. Wilson, the Boeing chairman, submitted in a letter to Mr. Weinberger a "firm, formal proposal" to deliver a fleet of 747 airlift planes at a guaranteed, fixed price of \$55 million per plane, in contrast to the \$98 million per plane offered by Lockheed for 50 redesigned C-5N aircraft.

The Senate Armed Services Committee meets this week to vote on the Defense Department budget authorization bill. However, a staff assistant to Sen. Jackson said it was possible that Sen. Jackson would offer an amendment to the authorization which would leave Congress uncommitted to a specific model of aircraft until there had been time for more detailed consideration of the competing proposals.

Boeing executives said they were placing some of their hopes on another feature of their proposal, which is that much of the claimed budget savings would come in the three fiscal years beginning next October and ending Sept. 30, 1985.

One of their alternative plans claims a saving of \$52 billion in those fiscal years alone if the 747 aircraft were delivered on the same schedule as the proposed fleet of C-5 and KC-10 planes now in the Defense budget. If the accelerated delivery schedule were selected, Boeing asserts, more than \$2 billion of a total \$6.3-billion savings would occur in the fiscal years 1983-85.

The Boeing proposal tends to compound an already exceedingly complex problem caused by efforts to solve a lack of military airlift capacity needed to make an embryonic Rapid Deployment Force deployable, even if not very rapidly.

The Boeing proposal, now being presented to members of Congress and others in Washington, is based on an argument that the existing 77 Lockheed C-5As are sufficient to carry what the Pentagon calls "outsized" equipment such as tanks, self-propelled artillery, large cargo helicopters, and large trucks.

Boeing contends that such equipment, which can now be car-

Fire at N.Y. Radiation Lab

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Specially trained firemen wearing radiation-proof clothing Tuesday put out a fire in a radiation laboratory at Rockefeller University, officials said. No injuries were reported and there was no known leak of radiation.

Scandal Stirs Over Captive Of Brigades

Politician in Naples Resigns His Positions

United Press International

NAPLES — Ciro Cirillo, a Naples politician who survived 88 days captivity in the hands of the Red Brigades, resigned from the regional council Tuesday in the middle of a mushrooming scandal over the circumstances of his release.

In his letter to the president of the council of Campania, the province comprising Naples and its surrounding region, Mr. Cirillo, 60, referred to "the unjust and scandalous resignation that he had to give toward the Christian Democratic Party and myself in relation to the dramatic and painful affair of my kidnapping."

The letter said he was resigning "to free the Christian Democratic Party from unjust imputations and to put myself in a better position to defend myself against the iniquitous attacks against me."

In a separate letter to the secretary of the party, Flaminio Piccoli, Mr. Cirillo announced that he planned to resign from all other party posts he holds as "an act of service" to avoid involving the party in "an affair that exclusively concerns my family."

Ransom Paid

"In order to save my life, my wife and children felt they could not avoid getting involved in an extortion," Mr. Cirillo said.

Mr. Cirillo was kidnapped by the Red Brigades on April 27 of last year and freed unharmed on July 24. His family admitted they had paid a ransom of 1.45 billion lire (then about \$1.2 million).

In the past two weeks the Communist Party organ, L'Unità, has been leading a press campaign that has attempted to link the Christian Democratic Party directly to the ransom payment.

On March 18, L'Unità published a document purporting to be from the Interior Ministry which implied that a Christian Democratic minister and an undersecretary visited the imprisoned chief of the Naples Mafia, Raffaele Cutolo, at Ascoli Piceno in an attempt to enlist his help in freeing Mr. Cirillo.

All sides later conceded that the document was a forgery, but the press remained convinced that somebody contacted Mr. Cutolo in prison.

Strong evidence, not confirmed officially, indicated the contact was made by Giuliano Gramata, 42, the Christian Democratic mayor of Giuliano, a small town near Naples, who is a close friend of the Cirillo family.

Press reports said there was also evidence that officials of state intelligence organizations also met Mr. Cutolo in the prison in east-central Italy and that the meetings took place with the agreement of the Justice Ministry.

New York Daily News Draws Purchase Bids

By John F. Berry

NEW YORK — When Tribune Co. of Chicago said Dec. 18 that its New York Daily News was up for sale, it sounded like the death knell for another newspaper.

But more than three months have passed and the Daily News is far from dead. In recent days, Donald Trump, a 35-year-old Manhattan real estate magnate, has emerged as the leading candidate to buy the newspaper.

White knights spring up almost daily with the professed goal of saving the tabloid. Also aligned against Tribune Co.'s implied threat to close the paper are the leadership of the paper's unions, some state and city officials and some Tribune Co. stockholders.

Three Parties Interested

Management sources at the Daily News say that at least three parties have presented proposals to take over and operate the paper: Mr. Trump, Joe L. Albritton, the former owner of The Washington Star, and John S. Dyson, chairman of the Power Authority of New York State. None of the principals would comment on the negotiations.

When Mr. Trump's name first surfaced, it was assumed that he simply wanted the Daily News building on East 42nd Street, a property valued at \$100 million to \$135 million.

But sources say Mr. Trump told Tribune Co. that he would not seek to buy the building. Instead, he reportedly wants a long-term lease on the part of the building used by the newspaper.

But what would a buyer get for his money? Aside from the 42nd Street building, the answer appears to be a lot of headaches.

For one thing, estimates of the

severance pay that would be owed employees if the paper closes range from \$40 million to \$60 million. Another elusive figure, which is called frightening in its potential magnitude by one source familiar with the Daily News books, is the damage in pension fund assets. Under federal law, a company must pay part of its pension obligations even if it closes down.

But the unions remain the biggest unknown to any would-be buyer. The coalition of unions representing 3,800 full-time employees is also playing the white knight role.

Last Thursday, Tribune Co. executives met with union officials for the first time since the offer to sell the paper was announced. After the three-hour session, a union official said that executives "made it clear that the unions would have a full opportunity to explore all alternatives for the survival of the Daily News."

The coalition of unions, which is trying to get its diverse member unions to agree on a plan to put current rates in an escrow account that could be used to acquire Daily News stock, viewed this management attitude as tantamount to a promise that the paper will not be closed precipitously.

Tribune Co. got bad publicity last week when a New York state Senate committee held three days of hearings on the future of the newspaper. Among those who testified was James J. Patterson, whose father was one of the founders of the Daily News and who is a stockholder of Tribune Co.

Mr. Patterson called it a "tragic error in judgment" for Tribune Co. to put the Daily News up for sale, saying the paper had never had an annual loss before last year's \$11-million deficit.

U.S. Scientists Urged To Guard Military Data

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON — Adm. Bobby R. Inman, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has urged scientists to propose ways to reduce the flow of technical information with military and industrial uses to the Soviet Union or face the prospect of government-imposed controls.

"It is time for the scientific community to accept that there is an outflow, and that outflow is potentially damaging," Adm. Inman said Monday at a congressional hearing. Academic scientists, he said, should not wait for government regulation but should "set up their own mechanisms now to determine ideas to limit the outflow."

He spoke at a hearing of two subcommittees of the House Science and Technology Committee looking into government proposals

to restrict access to certain scientific information that is sensitive, though not secret. These efforts have created worry among academic scientists, many of whom fear bureaucratic intrusion that might undermine American science.

The fears were deepened in January when Adm. Inman raised the possibility of government intervention to stem the disclosing of ideas. At the time he was speaking before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Monday complained bitterly that news accounts had exaggerated his remarks. He professed surprise that his comments had been taken as a threat by his agency rather than as the private views of a "knowledgeable citizen."

Rep. Albert Gore Jr., the Tennessee Democrat who heads the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee, suggested that Adm. Inman was taking the "first step" along the road that has made Soviet science so pitiful. Adm. Inman heatedly retorted that he was not proposing censorship.

Drug Is Approved In U.S. to Relieve Herpes Infection

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration Tuesday announced approval of the first drug to help sufferers cope with genital herpes, the painful and incurable venereal disease that afflicts up to 20 million Americans.

The FDA said the new drug, acyclovir ointment, will shorten episodes of the disease, but not cure it. It will be sold under the brand name Zovirax.

Dr. Arthur H. Hayes Jr., the commissioner of food and drugs, said, "This drug is not a cure for herpes virus infections, but its approval does represent a step forward in treating a plaguing problem for which there has been no treatment."

Last Friday, the federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta reported that genital herpes was spreading at epidemic proportions, growing by 400,000 cases a year.

The contagious disease causes genital sores that can blister and form ulcers. The sores heal but recur for unknown reasons, and doctors advise persons with active infections to refrain from sexual intercourse to avoid spreading the disease.

Lawrence J. Brady, assistant secretary of commerce for trade administration, said the Commerce Department, which enforces export controls, is concerned about academic research because colleges have become more involved in work with industrial applications. He called it a "sensitive and complex problem" to restrict sensitive technology without "unduly burdening scientific research."

Later Monday, in an address to a group of former intelligence officers, he complained that the administration confronted "a strong belief in the academic community that they have an inherent right to teach, conduct research and develop exchange programs free of government review or oversight."

"Clearly we cannot allow our vital technological lead to be whittled away," he said, "simply because we refuse to take the time and trouble to try and strike a balance between the demands of academic freedom and the needs of national security."

At the hearing, Dr. Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, said he feared that government efforts might force some basic research with indirect military applications out of universities, "thus denying this important resource to the Defense Department."



The car of the Paris-Toulouse express train in which an explosion killed five persons.

Expert Says French Train Blast Was Caused by Bomb

United Press International

AMBAZAC, France — The explosion aboard the Paris-Toulouse Capote express train that killed five passengers and injured 27 was caused by a powerful bomb, "intentionally planted," an expert said Tuesday.

In Paris, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre immediately ordered tightened security on trains and in railroad stations, and the same sort of checks for rail passengers that air travelers must undergo.

Mr. Defferre said that the number of policemen in major stations will be increased, passenger luggage will be searched and passengers will be asked to

go through a metal detector gate. Police bomb expert Claude Calisi said that the explosion in the baggage compartment of Monday evening's Capote was caused by "several pounds of extremely powerful explosives, intentionally planted."

He discounted an accident, saying that a "dry" type of plastic explosive with an electric detonator had been used.

"Terrorists clandestinely transporting explosives are usually sufficiently knowledgeable that they take the necessary precautions to avoid an explosion — they keep the explosive and its detonator in separate packets," he said.

Investigators refused to speculate whether the international terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos, could have been responsible for the attack. Carlos had threatened attacks against France if two suspected terrorists were not released by France.

The blast was still unclaimed 24 hours after it took place.

[The newspaper Le Monde, quoting local railroad workers, said that the train was running seven minutes late and that if it had been on time the blast would have taken place while it was in the Limoges railroad station.]

Minister Says U.K. May Have to Fight Russia on Its Own

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain needs nuclear missiles because it must be ready to fight the Soviet Union on its own, without involving U.S. nuclear forces, Defense Minister John Nott has said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government easily defeated Monday, by 301 votes to 215, a Labor Party motion to replace Britain's aging Polaris missiles with a £7.5-billion

(\$13.36-billion) U.S. Trident-2 system.

Mr. Nott told Parliament, "It is possible that at some time in the future, in circumstances very dif-

S. Korean Held for Arson

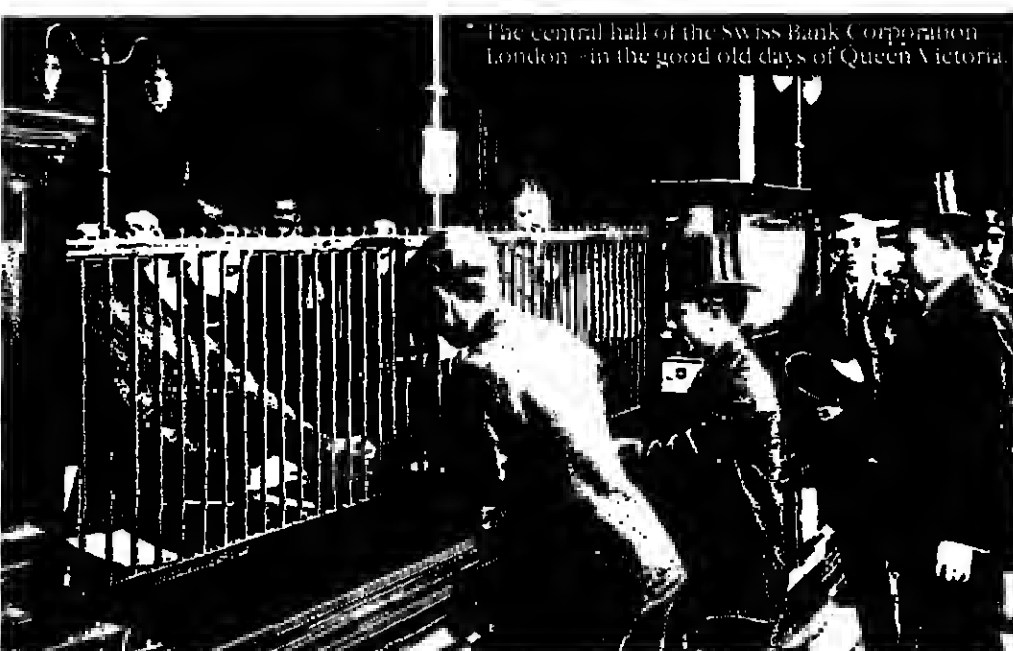
The Associated Press

SEOUL — Police Tuesday arrested a 21-year-old student, Lee Mi-ok, in connection with a fire that damaged the American Cultural Center in Pusan March 18.

ferent from now, the Soviet leadership might calculate, however mistakenly, that it could risk or threaten a massive nuclear attack on Europe without involving the strategic forces of the United States ... we have every confidence in the American strategic guarantee, but we have to look at Soviet perceptions."

Labor's defense spokesman, John Silkin, said that buying Trident would "multiply the prospects of war."

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On Increasing Taxes

A federal tax increase is now clearly necessary. But the Reagan administration has been arguing that taxes are already too high and that any further increase will damage the operation of the economy.

There's certainly a traditional level of federal taxation to which Congress has held over the years with remarkable precision. For most of the time since the Korean War, Congress has kept total federal revenues at just about 18 or 19 percent of the gross national product. They went higher with the Vietnam surtax in 1968, but that tax was hastily repealed only 18 months after it was imposed. Despite all that you have repeatedly heard about decades of steadily rising taxation, the ratio of revenues to GNP didn't move out of that traditional range until 1979. Last year it was 21 percent of GNP, and this year, even after the big tax cut last summer, it will still be over 20 percent. Is it wise to impose an increase to push it even higher? Can people adjust?

What's happened over the past 20 years is that the federal government has gradually taken over a wide range of responsibilities

that used to be private and personal. But revenues have not been raised to match. That is the reason big deficits have become chronic.

Twenty years ago, federal revenues were 18.4 percent of GNP. But if grandfather got sick, the family was expected to pay the hospital bills out of its pocket. Unemployment compensation was very thin soup, and Social Security was not a great deal better. Working people had to set aside much larger amounts of their personal funds against all those prospects and risks. These days, their taxes are higher, but some important claims on their after-tax income have been taken over by the government — in its legitimate role as the ultimate insurer of last resort.

Over the past 20 years it is not defense spending but the many kinds of social insurance that have made the budget grow faster than the economy. If Americans do not want to cut back on their social insurance — as they should not — then they are going to have to pay the premiums for it. That is not only necessary but tolerable. It is not only tolerable, but fair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Bats and Bombers

A tale of bats in World War II keeps reverberating as we hear about modern strategic weapons. According to American Heritage magazine, military researchers once spent \$2 million — a lot of money then — to tie incendiary bombs to bats so that they could set Japan afire. A dentist in Pennsylvania sold President Roosevelt on the idea in 1942. A top defense researcher thought the attack could demoralize the enemy. A Harvard chemist designed a bat-borne celluloid container for carrying napalm gel and a 15-hour timer to set it off.

The bats were to hibernate in cold storage, until dropped in boxes that cushioned the fall; they were then to find refuge in assorted buildings, bite through the strings of their cargo, and leave the explosives behind. But bats and boxes did not work as expected; many broke their wings in tests, or never woke up. The project was abandoned in 1944, but not until after the bat bombers had destroyed several buildings at a California airport and a general's car.

Somehow that brings to mind the batty bomber of the present era, also known as B-1. A supersonic version was canceled by President Carter in 1977; at \$100 million each, he judged it too expensive — and unlikely for very long to be able to penetrate Soviet defenses. He decided instead to build the 1,500-mile Cruise missile to be lobbed

from afar by the existing B-52 bombers until a better plane came along.

It later leaked out that the Stealth bomber, almost invisible to radar, was being developed for better penetration. But President Reagan decided last year to go ahead with a modified subsonic B-1 anyway.

By then, the cost was estimated at \$200 million to \$400 million each, and it was not expected to fly until 1986. But last month, the Pentagon's present research chief let the bat out of the bag: the Stealth would be flying by 1991; the B-1 would be filling a "gap" of only five years. Without batting an eye, the Pentagon resolved that embarrassment by declaring the Stealth's estimated time of arrival to be a secret and deleting it from congressional records.

That is not the end of battiness. The administration also wants to produce the big MX missile before anyone has found a safe way to base it. The plan for moving 200 MXs among 4,600 garages, as in a giant shell game, is dead. But the Pentagon still wants to build 40 of them for Minuteman silos — which it has already pronounced vulnerable to attack. At this rate, we expect to learn one day that the MX's are really hibernating in underground bellies for a most imaginative but secret mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress on Yellow Rain

The State Department has released a long-promised report summarizing the evidence it believes proves that the Soviet Union is waging chemical war in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. Publication of the report is a welcome step toward a more effective government effort to raise international consciousness on this subject.

There is little new in the document. Most of the information contained in it has been released in different forms and forums over the past few years. But the digestion of voluminous refugee reports and organization of the military, intelligence and scientific data into a single, compact report, shorn of the misstatements that have marred earlier pronouncements, is a definite advance. The sum of the available evidence — though much of it remains flimsy on its own — makes a compelling case that chemical agents are in fact being used, though which agents and by whom remains less clear.

Although much more carefully written than previous statements, this one unwisely ignores the inconsistencies and unanswerable questions raised by the findings. The reader is led to believe that no troubling questions have been raised, that there have been no unexpected findings and that all expected evidence has been found. The report does not address, or even recognize, questions raised

by scientists, refugee workers and others since the findings were first made public.

Among these unresolved puzzles is the question of whether trichothecene toxins do or do not cause massive hemorrhaging. The report itself is inconsistent on this question. Also in need of further explanation is how concentrations of the toxins in the range of what has been found could be lethal to man. They appear to be far too low to cause death.

The report would have been strengthened, not weakened, by a candid discussion of these and other problems. Collecting this sort of information in the field often produces confusing and even misleading data. Working under wartime conditions makes everything correspondingly harder. No one expects the evidence to be watertight. Ignoring the contradictions and gaps only serves to undermine the government's case when others point them out.

This report helps to buttress the government's prior claims. More needs to be done. Conclusive proof of Soviet culpability and clear identification of the chemical agents being used have not yet been produced — at least publicly. When both have been produced, the job of stopping this inexcusable warfare should then be shifted to the top of the international agenda.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Switzerland and the UN

In its White Paper proposing that Switzerland should become a member of the United Nations, the Swiss government states its view that to join would be desirable, opportune and essential. This remains to be demonstrated to the voters who, under the Swiss constitution, must reach the final decision. If the electorate is not convinced that the country's time-tested policy of armed neutrality will remain intact and that the obligations that policy entails are reconcilable with those of UN membership, all the arguments about Swit-

zerland's position in the world and the disadvantages of isolation will cease to carry much weight.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Brezhnev's Ploy

It is hard to decide which aspect of Mr. Brezhnev's propaganda play over nuclear missiles is the worse — the impudence of the Soviet move itself or the wide-eyed innocence with which it was received by the more gullible in the West.

— From the *Sunday Telegraph*, London.

March 31: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Heart Disease Rising

NEW YORK — The Herald comments: "To such a give attention to the causes of sudden death it is quite evident that heart disease is fast becoming a leading factor. Every little while certain statistics in this city and elsewhere prove the point in a significant and direct way. Medical writers in this country and in Europe draw due attention to the melancholy condition of affairs and virtually agree that our modern methods of strenuous living, overindulgence in rich foods and mental strain are the principal accounting causes. The main trouble is that the extra busy man takes no time to think of himself. It is worry, rush and hurry — and the inevitable verdict of the coroner's jury."

1932: Atlantic Ship Fares Cut

NEW YORK — While the North Atlantic conference of shipping interests met in Brussels to consider sweeping reductions in steamship fares for all classes with a view to facilitating transatlantic passenger traffic this summer, the United States Lines, North German Lloyd and White Star lines moved to put into effect at once the lowest fare since before the war. United States Lines took the lead, slashing rates 20 percent. North German Lloyd fell in line with reductions ranging from 20 to 50 percent. As a result of these cuts giving impetus to tourist travel to Europe, an immediate increase in ocean traffic is expected. Meanwhile French, British and German shipping interests are considering cuts.

Can Reagan's Tax Cut Be Salvaged?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan's answer to a question from worried Interior Secretary James G. Watt at the March 26 Cabinet meeting proved how different from this capital's bipartisan conventional is the president's view of the economic crisis.

The Cabinet met amid rumors that the White House finally was succumbing to the panic of Republican leaders on Capitol Hill to narrow future budget deficit projections by raising taxes. Watt, the Cabinet's most steadfast supply-sider, asked President Reagan whether all those rumors meant income tax cuts approved by Congress last year were to be trimmed. Reagan responded with some passion that he never — yes, never — would agree to that.

To the president, the third-year tax cut of 10 percent beginning July 1, 1983, is an untouchable, indispensable to his political revolution. But to Republican leaders in Congress and many officials in the administration delaying or eliminating the third year of the tax cut is the surest path for bipartisan compromise on the budget.

Indeed, Democrats are eager to ravage the third year, for time is running out. Writing in *The New York Times* that the total Reagan tax cut must be sliced from 25 percent to 15 percent, Professor William Nordhaus of Yale said straight out what everybody here knows but does not say: "Once the tax cuts are in place... political forces will make them irreversible."

If the full 25 percent tax cut plus future indexing for inflation are not reversed now, the nature of government in this country could be permanently changed, as Reagan promised in the 1980 campaign. Thus, the pivotal nature of the third-year tax cut is fully understood by Ronald Reagan — and by the Democratic leadership, which does not want that change. But it is not appreciated by consensus-minded Republican leaders in Congress seeking agreement with their Democratic counterparts.

Appalled by the Washington establishment, these Republicans assailed Reagan for inflexibility. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker contends the economy will go over the cliff unless there is bipartisan agreement. Never happy about Reagan's tax policy, Baker sees it as far less important than budgetary agreement.

Those views are shared by House Republican Leader Robert Michel, instigator of current White House conversations with House Democrats. Michel, fearful that hard times will defeat him in his bid to become President, has not yet decided his position. As a consensus-minded Washington politician, he went to Democratic leaders and James Baker, White House chief of staff, to suggest they negotiate.

Jim Baker would have no difficulty paring down that third-year tax cut if necessary for a budget agreement. But colleagues describe him as increasingly despondent and discouraged that the president insists on sticking to principle. Realizing Baker does not have Reagan's power of attorney, the Democratic leaders say they will agree to nothing without Reagan's signature.

But Senate Republicans — not all the rank-and-file — are moving ahead, not waiting for the Jim Baker negotiations. Sen. Pete Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, is viewed by official Treasury officials as determined to keep control of the budgetary process, whatever happens to the Reagan tax cut.

Accordingly, a "bipartisan" budget could come out of Domenici's committee under a Republican label, approved by all its Democratic members and a minority of Republicans. To achieve the \$120-billion tax increase desired by Domenici (much less the \$190-billion boost pushed by Republican Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington), the third-year tax reduction must be kissed goodbye.



'On your feet, man! I'm trying to set you free! Free!'

Rep. Jack Kemp, chairman of the House Republican Conference, seems nearly alone among Republican leaders in publicly declaring that a bipartisan agreement abridging the tax cut is worse for the economy than no agreement at all. But he has allies among junior Republican members.

Rep. Newt Gingrich of Georgia, a fiery second-term, has sent all Republican colleagues a letter urging support for a program which does not tamper with the individual income tax rate cuts and indexing. Freshman Sen. Robert Kasten of Wisconsin has been fighting that lonely battle within the Senate Budget Committee. Sen. William Roth (of Kemp-Roth fame) has mobilized 18 Republican senators to filibuster any change in the third-year tax cut.

Their answer to legislative stalemate is resurrection of the 1981 conservative coalition of Republicans and bolt-weevil Democrats that, like the president himself, would treat the third-year tax cut as untouchable. While viewed as unattainable by Bob Michel and Howard Baker, that is the only route to a budget agreement that does not roll back the dramatic relief from oppressive taxation and super-government that Reagan has made his historic mission.

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Baldrige and the Bid for Japanese Markets

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Malcolm Baldrige, the chain-smoking secretary of commerce, thinks the time has come to play hardball with Japan on trade issues. Drawing on his experience as a businessman in Japan, Baldrige tells a listener in his office that having "targeted" steel and automobiles to "be their export strengths in the '60s and '70s," the Japanese have now decided to target telecommunications, computers, and other high-technology items in the 1980s and 1990s.

Baldrige has been lecturing Japanese officials on the need to open up their markets further to Western exporters. "Sure," he says he has told them, "you gotta export more, but you can't continually export more without importing more, because you're no longer the small island country coming back from the ravages of World War II."

It's not going down well in Japan, as Baldrige knows. Japanese government and business officials can barely conceal their anger at what they regard as an American effort to shift the blame for poor economic management from Washington to Tokyo.

The most dramatic symbol of what Baldrige sees as a new Japanese assault on the American economy is a tiny silicon "chip" called a 64K RAM — the acronym for a random access memory that can store or change 64,000 bits of digital computer data. It is the main memory bank used in today's computers.

The 64K RAM, capable of holding four times the amount of data that could be squeezed into its predecessor, the 16K RAM, is a hot item. From \$100 million in sales last year, the market has exploded to \$600 million this year and the potential for next year is at least double that.

In a bitter competitive battle featured by plunging prices, Japan has grabbed 70 percent of the 64K RAM market from the Americans — the guys who invented the semiconductors in the first place and who taught the Japanese how to make them.

How did the U.S. industry lose out? Two years ago, on a reporting assignment in Silicon Valley, Calif. (then headquarters for most of the U.S. chip makers), I found the American companies stunned by the Japanese ability to go from zero to 40 percent of the 16K RAM market within a few years, largely because the Japanese were putting out what was without doubt a higher quality product.

So the U.S. companies redoubled their efforts to boost quality, and head the Japanese off from the market. But as Andrew Pollack recently reported in the *New York Times*, the U.S. manufacturers "managed to trip themselves up." The Japanese came to the market with 64K RAMs ready for sale, while many American companies, trying to make their chips smaller and more complex, could not get them off the drawing board.

Baldrige admits the American companies goofed. But he does not think the industry should quit trying — and indeed, Americans keep using chips, and really, Americans just have to work harder and learn to speak Japanese (to break into their markets). But I'll tell you, I could go to a Japanese Kraft paperboard buyer, and (without speaking Japanese) hold up a piece of U.S. board, and draw a figure on it — \$390 a ton — and then take his paperboard, and draw the domestic price — \$590 — and complete a sale right there.

"So from the high technology end to the low technology end, we can beat 'em for whatever reason — quality, price, or engineering... But there's no way, if we can't get in, if we don't have access."

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Keeping the UN Spotlight on Human Rights

By Lisa Roland Schlein

GENEVA — When Emilio Mignone, an Argentine lawyer, testified recently before the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva about persons around the world who are abducted for political reasons and then disappear, he brought to this abstract issue the force of personal tragedy.

After years of trying to focus attention on government-inspired abductions, Mignone was at last able to convey his own experience to the ears of the world. In 1976, he saw his 24-year-old daughter Monica being seized by Argentine military forces. He has neither seen her nor heard from her since. As one observer said, "When Mignone's voice cracked as he spoke about his daughter, you could have heard a pin drop."

Mignone's address was a victory in several ways. The Argentine representative, Ambassador Gabriel O. Martinez, had tried to prevent Mignone from speaking. The ensuing floor fight was bitter and provocative, but Martinez's objections were finally overruled. When Mignone won the right to speak, he paved the way for others to give personal testimony before the commission.

The basic rules of the commission are not designed to encourage such testimony. But after Mignone spoke, several women from Argentina and Uruguay testified about their missing grandchildren. No objections were raised. It is possible that a precedent has been set.

Countless thousands of men, women and children in countries around the world are missing and unaccounted for. A recent report by a special five-member UN human-rights working group on disappearances has documented evidence of 2,100 disappearances in 22 countries. It says this figure represents only a small fraction of the number of persons who have disappeared worldwide. Most cases go unreported, the group says, because friends and family mem-

bers are afraid of government reprisals. Ten out of the 22 governments cited in the report on disappearances are in Latin America. Countries with the worst records are El Salvador, with 299 disappearances, and Guatemala, with 616.

The UN group is alarmed by what it sees as a sharp rise in disappearances over the years. Similarly, Amnesty International calls these kidnappings the most dangerous, repressive technique used by governments to quell political dissent. Unlike other techniques for stifling political opponents — such as arrest, exile and assassination — disappearances occur in total secrecy. The government never acknowledges that a person has been arrested. Since the whereabouts of the missing person are unknown and there is no record of his arrest, the victim has no legal recourse. He loses all rights, and the government does not have to defend itself before any tribunal. Thus, Amnesty International points out, the victim's fate is completely left to the police. He can be tortured or killed with impunity.

In a campaign to educate the public about this problem, Amnesty International is focusing on the case histories of 67 children who have disappeared in Argentina since 1976.

Four-year-old Tatiana Britos was found wandering the streets of Buenos Aires by police, her 2-month-old sister in her arms, shortly after their parents had been kidnapped in October, 1977. No attempts were made to locate their family. She and her sister were placed in separate orphanages and listed as "identity unknown." After a three-year search, the children's grandmother found them just as they were about to be given up for adoption.

Other stories involving children do not have such "happy" endings. Mariana Zaffaroni was 18 months old when she disappeared in 1976 along with her parents. Astrid Pajino Caravalle was 3 years old. Jorgelina Planas was also 3. Clara Anahí Mariani was 3 months old at the time of her disappearance. The list goes on.

Amnesty International says pregnant women are also subject to arrest and disappearance. They are thrown in with the general prison population and tortured despite their condition. A few days before they are due to give birth, the women are transferred to the prison hospital. Returned to their prison cells after the delivery, they never see their newborn babies, who routinely are given up for adoption.

The families and friends of those who have disappeared are also victimized by this inhumane practice. The trauma of living for years with uncertainty about the fate of loved ones exacts an enormous toll.

Amnesty International believes that the only hope of a remedy lies in continuing pressure from the United Nations and an outraged public. Yet, in the two years since

the UN Commission on Human Rights established its special working group on disappearances, a number of governments have tried to dismantle it or, at the very least, muzzle it by keeping reports of violations quiet. These attempts have been soundly rebuffed. The commission has, by consensus, extended the mandate of the working group for one year.

Unlike other UN bodies that have to contend with a cumbersome bureaucracy before they can do anything, the group on disappearances is authorized to take immediate action. Its goal, short of winning the release of an abducted person, is to get a government to acknowledge that a missing person has been arrested. Once this is done, the government is obliged to give certain guarantees and protections to persons formerly listed as having disappeared.

The chief value of the working group is that it lets governments know that they are being watched and that they will have to justify their actions before the international community.

The author, an ABC News correspondent in Geneva, wrote this report for *The Los Angeles Times*.

Letters

U.S. Trade With Libya

The New York Times editorial "Ineffectual Oil Boycott" (JHT, March 8) seems to have overlooked a very relevant point in assessing the worthiness of President Reagan's recent decision to halt U.S. oil trade with Libya.

As a merely symbolic gesture, such an action may not be worth much in ordinary circumstances. But in view of the U.S. effective though indirect support for the erratic leadership in Libya over the past decade or so, it would be construed as a major practical step by the present U.S. administration to dissociate itself from what has been regarded as a purely utilitarian Western attitude towards the Libyan nation.

Even the prospect of a U.S.-initiated boycott has already been felt in demoralizing the outlaw regime still existing in Libya. No matter how limited the U.S. role could (or should) be in effecting a change for the better in today's Libya, it would be an appreciable boost to the domestic exponents of democratic rule in our country.

Anything that helps rid the world of political bandits is certainly worth the "bother."

M.A. BIN-GALBOON,
Chairman
Libyan Constitutional Union
Manchester.

Mitterrand and Israel

Mitterrand's visit to Israel (March 8) could also be meant to be a gesture of "congratulations" for attacking the Iraqi reactor last June. France built it for us obviously with malice aforethought. Whether under De Gaulle, Pompidou or d'Estaing, neither France nor any Western power meant well to the Arab World. For the last 2000 years they have been persecuting the Jews, and the West is trying now to lay a base — an artificial state of Israel — not only for getting rid of them for good, but also for using them against the growing potentialities of progress in our part of the world. France's real image of "peace," as embodied in Mitterrand's own statement made last September, was that arms industries in his country could not be developed successfully without "prospering markets abroad." Israel is the West's chief agent in the area for provoking wars and, through designed intrigues and acts of terror, for bringing the mainstream of Arab politics in line with Western imperialistic interests.

RUSSAIN MOHAMMED ALAMILY,
Berlin.

Policy Language

In response to *Brandt Avers* (Letter, Feb. 16): Mr. Avers regrets that America's voice is "so loudly and consistently belligerent" when trying to convince the Europeans that Russia should be stopped with theater nuclear forces — the stage, one assumes, being Europe. He concludes that the Reagan administration needs to develop a new definition of Western alliance and national strength, "a better language to describe U.S. goals."

A better language — or a better international policy? LEONORE SUHL,
Portsmouth, Portugal.

Beaten, Beaters

Regarding "When the Right to Motherhood is a Wrong" (JHT, March 9): Children, wives and members of minority groups are beaten, and often, it seems at the time, for no reason. Children bite and hit their playmates, mothers beat their children and minority groups bomb. All this does not happen because we are not kind enough, but because at the time we are in an intolerable situation. Education is the best prevention — not involuntary sterilization.

HELEN H. SOPP,
Alicante, Spain.

Language Assailed

In your March 2 issue the Tanzanian Ambassador's objection to shuns on his country's "one-party democracy" occurs cheek by jowl with a reference to Orwell's 1984.

My objection is rather to those who, cynically use meaningless terms, crimes against thought and language, in order to gull the gullible. No newspaper should publish anyone who claims to find meaning in phrases such as "one-party democracy." Let all such be consigned forever to the Ministry of Truth, there to babble mindlessly to each other in newspeak.

W.F. SMYTH,
Colombo, Sri Lanka.

Greek's Greek

Regarding "The Freeholders" by William Safire (JHT, Feb. 15): The Greek for "fear" is of course *phobos*, not *phobe*.

NIKOS KAPTIS,
Athens.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

Daughter-in-Law Quits Gandhi's Home In Apparent Rift Over Her Political Role

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Maneka Gandhi said Tuesday that she was thrown out of the house of her mother-in-law, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, but that she hopes to be asked to return.

Maneka Gandhi, 26, the widow of Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, left the prime minister's residence Monday night after Mrs. Gandhi reportedly sent her a letter accusing her of disloyalty.

The eviction came a day after Maneka Gandhi spoke at a political rally sponsored by a close associate of her husband and denounced by the prime minister as an "anti-party activity." She said it was trying to discredit her Congress Party.

At the office of a trucking company she runs, Maneka Gandhi said, "I was thrown out of the house, for what I do not know." She said that she was "very fond" of Mrs. Gandhi and added, "If my mother-in-law asks me back, I will certainly return."

Her 3-year-old son, Varun Feroze, who left the house with her, returned Tuesday because, his mother said, he was not feeling well.

Maneka Gandhi, meanwhile, checked into a hotel. She scoffed at suggestions that she would now go to her own mother's

house in New Delhi. "After marriage an Indian girl does not go to live in her mother's house," she said. She added that if the prime minister did not invite her to return she would have to live an independent life.

"It is up to her now," Maneka Gandhi said. "I have not done anything to merit being thrown out. I don't understand why I am being attacked and held personally responsible. I am more loyal to my mother-in-law than even to my mother."

In what appeared to be a conciliatory statement, the young Mrs. Gandhi said she had no plans of entering politics. "I am not a political person," she said. Nonetheless, the family drama arose within a political context.

Maneka Gandhi's appearance at the rally in Lucknow was widely seen as identifying herself with associates of her husband, who was killed in a plane crash in 1980. Their prospects and influence have declined sharply since the entrance into politics of Rajiv Gandhi, Sanjay's older brother.

Whatever the actual state of relations within the prime minister's residence may have been, Indian journals have reported a growing rift between Sanjay's brother and Maneka Gandhi. Rajiv Gandhi, a former airline

pilot, has been described as systematically demoting and humiliating some of the zealous white-shirted followers of his brother. These same people have openly looked to Maneka Gandhi to protect them and lead them in reforming their ranks.

Sources close to the prime minister said she had written to Maneka Gandhi pointing out that because of her love for Sanjay, Maneka was taken into the family even though she came from a different background.

Mrs. Gandhi, the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India, is a Kashmiri Brahmin. Maneka Gandhi, once a model while in university, comes from a Sikh family. Her father died of gunshot wounds, reportedly self-inflicted.

The Indian news agency described the sources' explanation of Mrs. Gandhi's letter in this way: "Mrs. Gandhi said her heart was full of sadness. Because of her deep love for Sanjay, Maneka was taken into the family and given time to adjust. Unfortunately, however, she could not free herself from other influences and was consistent in her disrespect toward Mrs. Gandhi."

"In all these years, Mrs. Gandhi had spoken sharply to her



Maneka Gandhi

[daughter-in-law] only on three occasions. The first soon after her marriage when she used the worst abuse against her and Sanjay, and Sanjay brought her to Mrs. Gandhi's room; the second, when she came to speak about the [Lucknow] convention just as the prime minister was leaving for London and lastly, it was Monday, not in anger but in sorrow.

The Hindustan Times said Mrs. Gandhi had made it clear to her daughter-in-law that her official residence could not be used for carrying on political activities opposed to her and her party.

Peking Protests U.S. Distinction Between Taiwan, China Immigrants

United Press International

PEKING — China, in a new sign of worsening relations with the United States, said Tuesday that it had formally protested U.S. immigration policy toward Taiwan.

The official ministry said the Chinese Foreign Ministry had delivered a diplomatic note to the U.S. Embassy in Peking on Friday that protested the new U.S. policy of treating Taiwan as a separate country in its immigration laws.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman confirmed that the note was received but declined further comment.

President Reagan signed a new law Dec. 29 that distinguished between China-born Chinese and Taiwan-born Chinese, and grants each category an allotment of 20,000 immigrants a year.

The old law lumped them together, thereby complying with China's position that Taiwan is not a separate country but rather a Chinese province not yet united with the mainland.

It was not clear why the Chinese had waited nearly three months to publicly protest the law, which took effect Jan. 1, but Peking radio indicated that the Chinese had

been fighting the legislation behind the scenes for months.

Chinese protests were delivered in November to the House Foreign Affairs Committee and to the government, stressing China's opposition to the measure.

'Divided From China'

The disclosure of China's formal protest note extended the worsening Chinese-American confrontation into a previously harmonious field. "On the Taiwan immigration problem, Taiwan is divided from China [under the new law]," Chinese television said. "It is treated as a single foreign country."

China earlier this month issued a protest against Taiwan being allowed to maintain liaison offices in the United States and other contacts considered "unofficial" by the U.S. government.

Also provoking China's ire has been the participation of U.S. officials in the International Softball Federation in allowing Taiwan to fly its flag and play its anthem at the World Women's Softball Championships this summer in Taipei.

Some analysts believe the reason China is denouncing U.S. policy on immigration and similar points is that it is preparing to downgrade diplomatic relations with Washington.

Having failed in secret discussions to persuade the United States to agree on a cutoff date for ending the sale of weapons in Taiwan, the Chinese are now preparing public opinion for the inevitable, these diplomats believe.

Others are still holding out hope that the Americans and Chinese will reach a compromise that allows them to maintain ambassadors in their respective capitals.

The State Department has denied repeated reports that Assistant Secretary of State John H. Holdridge or another ranking U.S. envoy will soon be sent to Peking to try to solve the problem.

U.S. Ex-Aide Calls Leaks Big Problem

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's former national security adviser, said Tuesday that the leakage of classified information in Washington is a "colossal" problem but that he does not know the solution.

"It is impossible for the president to sign a paper on a Monday afternoon and get it across town before The Washington Post has its own copy for Tuesday morning editions," Mr. Allen said in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. But he said he does not condone "overclassification" of official information "just to save someone's skin."



Rajesh Chandra Mishra

U.S., France Said to Plan SWAPO Talks

Reuters

SALISBURY — The United States and France plan to hold high-level talks on South-West Africa (Namibia) in Angola this week with the South-West African People's Organization. Western diplomatic sources said here Monday.

They said Chester A. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, would represent Washington while France's representative would be a senior External Relations Ministry official still to be named.

The two countries, members of the five-nation Western group searching for a settlement in Namibia, were expected to meet SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, the sources said.

They said the meeting, set for Thursday and Friday, was being arranged at the behest of the black "Front-line" states most closely connected with efforts to gain independence for the territory, which is ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

"The Front-liners believe there has been too much contact between the West and South Africa and not enough between the West and SWAPO," one source said.

UN Commissioner Approved

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI) — The General Assembly has approved by acclamation the appointment of Rajesh Chandra Mishra as UN commissioner for Namibia for a nine-month term beginning April 1. Mr. Mishra, a former UN representative from India, succeeds Martti Ahtisaari of Finland.

Speaking Monday for the Western contact group, British representative Sir Anthony Parsons said the consultations leading to Mr. Mishra's appointment were "hasty and inadequate."

Thais Prepare Gilded Boats for Bicentennial

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Struggling to overcome problems of organization and promotion, Thailand is preparing to hold a bicentennial celebration next week with a burst of pageantry featuring a river procession of ancient, gilded royal barges.

Called the Rattanakosin Bicentennial, the occasion commemorates the founding 200 years ago of the Chakri Dynasty and the designation of Bangkok as the national capital.

The celebrations officially started Jan. 1 and are to continue nationwide for the rest of the year, but the main events are scheduled between Sunday and April 21 in Bangkok.

Primarily, it will be a time of paying homage to Thailand's popular king, Bhumibol Adulyadej. But the government also sees the bicentennial as an opportunity to promote Thailand's culture and heritage, strengthen national unity and counter the spread of Western values.

The government is also promoting a variety of restoration and development projects, with about two-thirds of the funding coming from the private sector or foreign

donations. The focal point of the restoration effort is the Temple of the Emerald Buddha by Bangkok's Chao Phraya River.

About \$10 million has been spent on restoring the temple and parts of the Grand Palace, about 30 percent of the sum going for gold used in delicate decoration work. Workers are rushing to complete the temple project before major bicentennial ceremonies Monday, but Thai officials expect the more detailed work to continue for several months.

The highlight of the festivities is to be a river parade of 50 intricately carved and gilded royal barges propelled by 2,000 oarsmen in traditional red and gold costumes.

Two of the task barges are to carry the king and the crown

prince down the Chao Phraya River in a procession to the memorial of King Rama I, who founded the Chakri Dynasty and declared Bangkok its capital in 1782. The last such royal barge parade took place during Buddhist religious ceremonies 16 years ago.

Authorities have been quick to defend the bicentennial — expected to cost about \$45 million — against suggestions of extravagance and inadequate promotion to bring in foreign tourist revenue.

Lt. Gen. Chan Anuchote, who is in charge of public relations for the bicentennial, has said the occasion "is most importantly a national celebration for the people of Thailand."

He added: "We have not gone

out of our way to commercialize the celebrations simply to attract more tourists."

"We will gladly and warmly welcome all foreign visitors," he said, "but we have neither the need nor the resources to stage empty pageantry."

Some local businessmen say they wish the government had done more to attract tourists. Hotel owners have complained that authorities have not done enough to publicize the bicentennial abroad and have organized the major events too late for foreign tourists.

Plans have been made to celebrate the bicentennial in the United States, notably in Bangkok's sister cities of Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles.

ASEAN Seeks Meeting of Cambodians Resisting Vietnam

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is ready to organize another meeting of the three anti-Vietnamese factions in Cambodia to try to form a coalition, Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila of Thailand said Tuesday.

The minister, who arrived from Singapore for talks on Cambodia

with Malaysian leaders, told reporters that the location would be announced later. ASEAN's last effort to persuade the factions to form a loose grouping was rejected by the Khmer Rouge faction in January.

At a February meeting in Peking, leaders of the Khmer Rouge and the faction of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a former head of

state, agreed in principle on a coalition. Former Premier Son Sann, who leads the third resistance group, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, boycotted the meeting.

ASEAN brought the three factions together in Singapore last September, when they signed a declaration of intent to form a coalition government.

Swissair doesn't make it easy for you: Now you have to choose your own seat in booking European flights.

As of March 28, 1982, you can forget all the dodges for grabbing the best seat when boarding the plane.

From the date onward every passenger on European flights (as already on most medium and long hauls) will know beforehand where he belongs in the cabin, according to a system that any other airline is but jealous about:

Passengers flying at First Class or non-reduced Economy-Class fare can choose when making their reservations (at the air-travel agency or by phone, up to 11 months before departure) whether to sit in the non-smoking or smoking section, in the front, middle, or rear of the plane, by the window or closer to the bar cart, or perhaps specifically in 4A, 17E, or 22B. This seat, if still available, is reserved for you personally and confirmed along with the booking.

And how about the passengers who can't decide so early? Or who are flying Economy Class at reduced rates? They have their seats assigned to them at

check-in. And this again by a system any other airline would love to buy up:

Our computer, having ascertained from you whether you smoke or not, picks out the best seat among those available. And if you are travelling in company and want two seats together, the computer simply redoubles its efforts. The seat number is stamped on your boarding card, making it a seat ticket.

All this is one more indication that Swissair prefers to use its imagination to improve its already good service.

Just as Swissair has long felt it was better to have only 9 rather than 10 seats abreast in the Economy Class of its Boeing 747s and only 8 rather than 9 in its DC-10s — more room instead of more seats.

Or as it emphasizes having the largest selection of newspapers and magazines on board, and on flights of more than one hour, serving the main meals on real china with proper cutlery, and pouring wine into real glasses.

Or as we believe it is decisive to have

all information, reservations, and confirmations for flights, hotels, and rental cars on instant call through the world-wide use of the most modern computers. (Which is why Swissair is now able to reserve and assign seats in this sophisticated fashion.)

So Swissair doesn't make it hard for you to choose it for European flights as elsewhere.

swissair

Carl Orff Dies at 86; W. German Composer And Music Educator

From Agency Dispatches
MUNICH — Carl Orff, 86, one of the most popular 20th-century composers of serious music, died Monday while under treatment for cancer.

His music reflected his love of literature and his belief that there was a unity in verse, image, dance and music. His work was characterized by dissonant counterpoint that nevertheless was popular with the public because of its vigorous, exciting rhythms.

Born on July 10, 1895, in Munich, the son of an army officer, he began to learn the piano, organ and cello at age 5. While still in his teens he wrote 30 songs based on works by Heine and other German poets. In 1914 he graduated from the Munich Academy of Music.

Mr. Orff founded a school in Munich in 1924 with Dorothee Günther. With instruction in gymnastics, music and dance, it aimed for a new relationship between movement and music. His "Schulwerk," pieces for children published in various revised editions between 1930 and 1935, revolutionized musical education with their simplicity and emphasis on rhythm.

He began conducting in the Bavarian capital with a small chamber orchestra, the Munich Kammerensemble. After leading orchestras in Mannheim and Darmstadt, and directing the Munich Bach Society from 1930 to 1933, he rose to national prominence with "Carmina

Burana," his most widely acclaimed work and a milestone in modern music. It was first performed in 1937 in Frankfurt.

Medieval Latin

A scenic cantata for choir and solo singers, written mostly in medieval Latin, "Carmina Burana" is based on 13th-century texts and is characterized by an insistent, percussive drive. After its premiere, Mr. Orff disowned his earlier works, saying "Carmina Burana" was to be regarded as his Opus 1. He was awarded the New York Music Critics' prize for "Carmina Burana" in 1934.

The influence of Shakespeare and Greek and Latin tragedies continued throughout Mr. Orff's life, while his musical idols included Debussy, Schoenberg, Richard Strauss and Monteverdi.

Mr. Orff was one of the few prominent German composers to remain in the country under Hitler. The Nazis appreciated his forceful rhythms.

In 1943 Orff completed another cantata, "Canilli Carmina," based on poems by Canilius. This was followed by the opera "Die Kluge" (The Clever Girl), completed in 1943 and translated into nine languages, and "Die Bernauerin" (The Lady from Bernau), first performed in 1947. The title role of the latter was frequently played by Mr. Orff's daughter Godela, an actress. Another opera was "Der Mond" (The Moon).



The late West German composer Carl Orff.

There followed such works as "Ein Sommernachtstraum" (A Summer Night's Dream), based on Shakespeare (1939-42); "Triumph der Afrodite" (1953), a work based on Latin and Greek texts; the highly acclaimed "Oedipus der Tyrann" (1959); and "Prometheus" (1968). Mr. Orff always insisted that his treatments of classical tragedies were not operas but "musicalizations."

Olympics Work

In 1972 he wrote "Rota" for the opening ceremony of the Munich Olympics. Mr. Orff's last stage work, the apocalyptic "De Temporum Fine Comodia," received its world premiere at the 1973 Salzburg Festival, conducted by Herbert von Karajan.

"The most important thing I

have done is this — I have reconciled music with language again," Mr. Orff once said. "Music for me is the music of the Greeks — the unity of sound, language and movement."

Mr. Orff taught composition at Munich's state music school from 1950 to 1955. In 1961 the Orff Institute was begun at the Orff Institute in Salzburg, Austria, to promote research into the Orff pedagogical method and to provide courses for teachers.

Although his fame spread around the world, he never strayed far from Munich for long. He lived his last years near Lake Ammersee, a few miles from Munich. Mr. Orff was working until recently on an eight-volume compendium of his life and works.

Walter Hallstein Dies; A Founder of the EEC

From Agency Dispatches
BONN — Walter Hallstein, 80, one of the fathers of the European Economic Community and first president of the EEC Executive Commission when the community was founded 25 years ago last week, died Monday after a long illness.

As secretary of state in the West German Foreign Ministry in the

OBITUARIES

early 1950s, he also gave his name to the Hallstein Doctrine by which West Germany severed diplomatic relations with any country that recognized Communist East Germany.

Under the doctrine, Bonn broke off ties with Yugoslavia in 1957 and Cuba in 1963. The policy was abandoned in the late 1960s as West Germany normalized its relations with Eastern Europe.

Mr. Hallstein, a Christian Democrat, was Bonn's chief delegate to the conferences which led to the EEC's creation. Elected unanimously to preside over the Common Market Commission, he served for its first 10 years, standing down in 1967.

Studied Law

In Brussels, flags flew at half-mast Tuesday outside the EEC's headquarters where government leaders of the EEC's 10 member states are meeting.

A pipe-smoking, bespectacled lawyer with a passion for work, Mr. Hallstein symbolized the policies of West Germany's first chan-

cellor, Konrad Adenauer — integration with the West and insulation from the East.

Born in Mainz, he studied law in Bonn, Munich and Berlin, becoming professor of private and company law at the University of Rostock in 1930. During World War II, he was first professor and then director of the Institute of Comparative Law in Frankfurt.

He was arrested by occupying U.S. authorities and spent two years in a prison camp, where he built friendly ties with the Americans and set up a university.

Mr. Hallstein's political career began as West Germany's representative to UNESCO. He first achieved prominence in 1950, leading the West German side at talks which led to the creation of the six-nation European Coal and Steel Community, the forerunner of the EEC.

The EEC was founded under the 1957 Treaty of Rome by the same six countries: West Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy.

As president of the EEC Commission, Mr. Hallstein often clashed with De Gaulle about the aims of European unity. He introduced a plan in 1959 urging a rapid extension of the EEC and strongly supported Britain's entry into the community, which De Gaulle twice vetoed in the 1960s.

Gen. Nathan Twining

WASHINGTON (WP) — Air Force Gen. Nathan Twining, 84, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the late 1950s and com-



Walter Hallstein

mander of the U.S. 20th Air Force in the western Pacific when it dropped the first atomic bombs in 1945, died Monday.

Gen. Twining began his military career as an infantryman in the Oregon National Guard in 1916. He then entered West Point, graduating in 1919. In World War II, he was commander of the U.S. 20th Air Force whose B-29s pounded the Japanese home islands and dropped the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

William F. Gianque

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI) — William F. Gianque, 86, a Nobel laureate in chemistry and a pioneer in the study of low-temperature research, died Sunday.

Prof. Gianque spent his entire career at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1949 he won the Nobel Prize for his study of the properties of chemicals at low temperatures. He was the first to invent a magnetic cooling device which allowed him to attain temperatures near absolute zero — minus 460 degrees Fahrenheit.

John V. House

DALLAS (UPI) — John V. House, 56, whose large-scale sculptures occupy prominent positions in such public buildings as the European Parliament at Strasbourg and the EEC headquarters in Brussels, died Sunday of cancer.

William McCormick Blair

CHICAGO (AP) — William McCormick Blair, 97, a leader in Chicago's business, civic and social circles for more than a half century, died Monday.

Mr. Blair's maternal grandfather, William McCormick, was a brother of Cyrus Hall McCormick, the inventor of the mechanical reaper. Mr. Blair, founder of William Blair & Co., the investment banking house, was known for his philanthropic activities and was a former president of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Kreisky Criticizes IHT Supplement For Political Bias

The Associated Press
VIENNA — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky criticized on Tuesday a special supplement about Austria printed Thursday in the International Herald Tribune. Mr. Kreisky termed the report "politically motivated."

He was angered by an article claiming that the ruling Socialist Party's government policies have shifted to the left since Herbert Salcher took over as finance minister last year.

The article was written by Ronald Barazon, editor of the Salzburger Nachrichten, which is considered one of the best newspapers in Austria but is believed by some to be unfriendly to Socialist policies.

Other articles in the supplement said bankers were worried about the Austrian economy, which has registered a large increase in unemployment in recent months.

EPA's Plan To Ease Lead Rule Dropped

Research on Dangers From Gasoline Cited

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency, in the face of strong new evidence linking lead levels in human blood with those in gasoline, has decided to drop plans to repeal regulations limiting the amount of lead in gasoline. EPA officials said.

The agency is also planning to close loopholes in existing regulations that permit blenders, as opposed to refiners, to add lead to gasoline, and that permit imports of leaded gasoline.

However, the agency will leave standing an exemption for small refiners. Refiners producing 50,000 or fewer barrels a day are allowed to put up to 2.65 grams of lead per gallon in their gasoline.

Officially, an agency proposal made last month to relax or repeal rules limiting the amount of lead that large refiners put in gasoline still awaits hearings on the proposal are scheduled for April 14 and 15.

The rules on banning lead were on the agenda prepared by Vice President Bush's regulatory reform group for re-examination and possible repeal. The EPA, according to officials in it, has been heavily pressured by the petroleum industry to change the rules.

However, Anne M. Gorsuch, the administrator of the EPA, has decided not to the rules for large refiners, officials in the agency said Monday.

Birth Defects

When asked about the reports, Byron Nelson, spokesman for Mrs. Gorsuch, said the "EPA will await analysis of the information gathered at the hearings before making a final decision."

Lead, long known as a poison when ingested, also has been shown to cause birth defects as well as mental disabilities in children. Studies have shown that lead is absorbed into the body through breathing as well as by eating.

Lead in gasoline improves engine performance. But because of its toxic qualities, lead had been limited by the EPA to no more than half a gram per gallon of gasoline produced by major refiners.

On Feb. 18, the agency said it was considering relaxing or repealing the lead standard on the ground that the spreading use of unleaded gasoline would enable safe levels to be reached without controls.

However, earlier this month, the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta reported research showing a 36.7-percent decline in the amount of blood-lead levels in Americans between 1976 and 1980 directly attributable to the reduction of lead in gasoline.

The report also said, however, that the problem of lead poisoning in children remained and that continuing to reduce lead in gasoline would increase the margin of safety for children.

The officials said the rules might be modified to ease some of the regulatory burden on refiners through such methods as permitting intercompany averaging of lead levels. That would enable some refiners to exceed the limits on some occasions if the levels were being met by the companies generally.

Suit Filed Over Transplant

The Associated Press
GHENT, Belgium — The parents of a youth who died in a car accident here are suing surgeons at Ghent University Hospital for secretly removing his heart and sending it to London for a transplant. A hospital spokesman said anyone entering a university hospital automatically wills his body to science unless he specifies otherwise.

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1982
Readership Survey

Reading



01 Which issues of the International Herald Tribune apart from today's have you read or looked at in the last week?

Monday ☐ (11) Thursday ☐

Tuesday ☐ Friday ☐

Wednesday ☐ Sat/Sun ☐

02 Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

Postal subscription at home ☐ (12) Bought at newsstand ☐

Postal subscription at place of work ☐ Aeroplane ☐

Home delivery ☐ Elsewhere ☐

Office delivery ☐

03 Which of these sections do you usually read or look at?

Front page news ☐ (13) Comics/cartoons ☐

Editorial page ☐ Sport ☐

Business and Finance -Editorial ☐ Arts, leisure ☐

-Tabular ☐ Special supplements ☐

Syndicated loans Eurobonds ☐ Back page (Safire/Buchwald/Baker) ☐

04 Who else reads or looks at your copy of IHT? (Check all that apply)

No-one else ☐ (14) One business colleague ☐

Husband/wife ☐ Two business colleagues ☐

One other household member ☐ Three or more business colleagues ☐

Two or more other household members ☐ Other people ☐



Travel



05 a) Approximately how many trips by air have you made during the last 12 months? (count each round trip as one)

None ☐ 1-5 ☐ 6-9 ☐ 10-20 ☐ 21+

b) Of these round air trips how many were for business or professional purposes?

Total trips by air ☐ (15) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Of which, for business ☐ (16) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

06 Approximately how many visits have you made by air, for business purposes, to each of these destinations in the last 12 months?

Not visited ☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-5 ☐ 6+ visits ☐

Domestic flight within your own country of residence ☐ (17) ☐ ☐ ☐

Europe, outside your country of residence ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

U.S.A. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Canada ☐ (20) ☐ ☐ ☐

Central & South America ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Republic of South Africa ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Africa ☐ (22) ☐ ☐ ☐

Australia/New Zealand ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Japan ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Singapore ☐ (24) ☐ ☐ ☐

Hong Kong ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Other S.E. Asia ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Gulf States/Kuwait ☐ (26) ☐ ☐ ☐

Saudi Arabia ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Other Arab States ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Other destinations ☐ (28) ☐ ☐ ☐

07 On business air trips, which class do you normally travel on...

a) long trips (over four hours) ☐ a) ☐ b) ☐

b) short trips (up to four hours) ☐ Long trips (4 hours+) ☐ Short trips (under 4 hours) ☐

First class ☐ (31) ☐ (34)

Business class or equivalent ☐ ☐

Full fare economy ☐ ☐

Other ☐ ☐

08 Do you hold a VIP/Executive card with any airline?

Yes ☐ (35) No ☐



Goods & Services



09 Approximately, how many times, if at all, during the last 12 months have you...

a) Rented a car on business? ☐ (36)

b) Rented a car on business when in another country? ☐ (37)

a) Rented at all on business ☐ b) Rented abroad on business ☐

Not rented ☐ (36) ☐ (37)

1-2 times ☐ ☐

3-6 ☐ ☐

7+ ☐ ☐

10 Thinking of your travel away from home on business, how often do you stay in first class international hotels?

Always/almost always ☐ (38) Never ☐ (Do not travel on business) ☐

Frequently ☐ (38)

Occasionally ☐

11 Which, if any, of the following do you usually buy at duty-free shops?

Cigarettes ☐ (39) Cognac ☐

Cigars/tobacco ☐ Other alcoholic beverages ☐

Whisky ☐ Perfumes/toilet water ☐

12 Which of the following do you have in your home at present?

Gin ☐ (40) Scotch Whisky ☐ (41)

Brandy ☐ Other whisky ☐

Cognac ☐ Rum ☐

Champagne ☐ Sherry ☐

Vodka ☐ Port ☐

Aperitif/Vermouth ☐ Sake ☐

Liqueurs ☐ Imported beers ☐

1982
Readership Survey

13 Which of the following do you smoke, even if only occasionally?

Cigarettes ☐ (42) Cigars ☐ Pipe tobacco ☐

14 Which credit cards do you use nowadays?

VISA/Barclaycard/ Carte Bleue ☐ (43) American Express ☐

Eurocard/Access/ Mastercard ☐ Diners Club ☐

15 How many cars are there in your household including company-owned cars?

None ☐ (44) One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four+ ☐

If more than one car, please answer for most important car first, then the second.

What is the make, model and year of manufacture?

Write in: Make Model Year

1 - 20 145-49 20-54

2 - 20 20-54

16 Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

Stamp/coin collections ☐ (57) Stock/shares ☐ (58)

Precious metals/gems ☐ Options/commodity futures ☐

Antiques ☐ Eurobonds ☐

Works of art ☐ Other bonds ☐

Second or holiday home ☐ Mutual/unit trust funds ☐

Other real estate (excluding main home) ☐



Occupation



17 Are you

in employment ☐ (59) a housewife ☐

retired ☐ otherwise not in employment ☐

a student ☐

18 What is your profession?

Businessman ☐ (60) Medical/legal/academic ☐ (61)

Scientist/Technologist ☐ Diplomat/civil servant ☐

Consultant ☐ Artist, author, actor, musician ☐

Architect/surveyor ☐ Armed forces, police ☐

Engineer ☐ Other ☐

19 Approximately how many people are in the establishment in which you work, including yourself?

(By establishment we mean whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address)

Less than 10 ☐ (62) 300-999 ☐

10-24 ☐ 1000-1999 ☐

25-99 ☐ 2000+ ☐

100-299 ☐ Do not work in an establishment ☐

If you do not work in an establishment, skip to Q23

20 What is the principal activity of the establishment at which you work? (write in)

(63-64)

21 What is a), your position and b), your responsibility within that establishment?

a) Position b) Responsibility

Chief executive/owner proprietor/partner ☐ (65) Financial ☐ (66)

Senior management ☐ Marketing/Export/Sales ☐

Middle management ☐ Operations ☐

Executive ☐ Technical ☐

Clerical ☐ Purchasing ☐

Other ☐ General management ☐

Other ☐

22 Are you a Director or member of the Management Board of the organisation for which you work?

Yes ☐ (67) No ☐

23 In the last 12 months, in your business or professional capacity have you been involved at all in purchase or leasing decisions for any goods or services listed below?

If so, for each area in which you have been involved please indicate whether you

a) suggested or recommended the service/product, evaluated suppliers, selected makes/brands or prepared specifications and/or

b) authorised or approved purchase (Check all that apply)

	Involved	Selected	Authorised
Car fleets and company cars	<input type="checkbox"/> (111)	<input type="checkbox"/> (112)	<input type="checkbox"/> (113)
Vans/trucks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Word processors/automatic typewriters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office equipment: copiers, calculators, typewriters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Main-frame computers/computers with network systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stand-alone computers/personal/office computers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EDP/Computer service/software	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business/industrial site selection/building/construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific/medical instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone & telecommunications systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company aircraft	<input type="checkbox"/> (117)	<input type="checkbox"/> (118)	<input type="checkbox"/> (119)
Plant and equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary, raw materials and chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banking/financial services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company insurance/pension plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising and PR services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freight/transportation services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transfer of technology services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dear Reader,

Please will you help

Every three years we undertake a survey on behalf of the International Herald Tribune. The purpose of the survey is to find out what kind of people read the IHT. The last survey was in 1979, and it is now time to gather up-to-date information for editorial and marketing purposes. It does not matter whether or not you are a regular reader - please reply by filling in this questionnaire and returning it as indicated to us.

We are an independent market research organization, and will not pass on any of your personal details. The data will be tabulated for the IHT in a statistical form thereby ensuring the confidentiality of the answers you give. For every reply received the IHT undertakes to make a donation to a charity of your choice.

Thank you,
Yours sincerely,
James H. Fisher
Chairman - RSL

The International Herald Tribune undertakes to donate to charity twice the value of all the postage charges incurred by our readers in returning these questionnaires to Research Services. Please indicate below which of the charities you would like to benefit.

The value of these donations will be published in the International Herald Tribune in due course.

Cancer Research ☐ International Red Cross ☐ World Wildlife Fund ☐

24 a) In how many countries does the organization for which you work have offices?

One ☐ (68) Two-nine ☐ Ten or more ☐

b) Do you work in the world-wide head office of the organization for which you work?

Yes ☐ (69) No ☐

25 Is the company for which you work in the top 100, or in the top 500 companies in size in your country of residence?

In top 100 ☐ (70) In top 500 ☐ Not in top 500 ☐

26 Are you

Male ☐ (71) Female ☐

27 Which is your age group?

Under 25 ☐ (72) 45-54 ☐

25-34 ☐ 55-64 ☐

35-44 ☐ 65 or over ☐

28 a) In which country are you currently resident?

b) Of which country are you a citizen?

a) Country of residence ☐ (73-75)

(write in)

b) Citizenship ☐ (76-78)

(write in)

How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than six months ☐ (79) 1-5 years ☐

6-12 months ☐ More than 5 years ☐

29 Which was the highest educational level you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree ☐ (80) Below university degree ☐

University degree ☐

30 What is the subject of your degree or professional qualification?

Engineering (mechanical, electronic, instrument, civil etc...) ☐ (81) Natural sciences (Physics, Chemistry, Maths, Biology, Geography) ☐

Law ☐ Economics ☐

Medicine ☐ Accountancy ☐

Arts and humanities ☐ Business studies ☐

31 In which of the following groups does your own personal annual income before tax from all sources fall? (US dollars)

UP to \$14,999 ☐ (82) \$50,000-\$74,999 ☐

\$15,000-\$19,999 ☐ \$75,000-\$99,999 ☐

\$20,000-\$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 or over ☐

\$30,000-\$49,999 ☐ Or write in your currency

Please turn over

How the Mung Bean Sprouted Into Popularity

THE WORLD'S most important bean is the soybean, genus *Glycine*. Asia, second comes the haricot bean, genus *Phaseolus*, America; third is the broad bean, genus *Vicia*, Europe, and fourth we have the mung bean, genus *Vigna*. From where?

Linnaeus said it was *Phaseolus*, and many botanists today still call it *Phaseolus mungo*. They are almost certainly wrong. If it were *Phaseolus* it would presumably have to be native to the New World; and, again presumably, it is not. Some botanists have shifted to *Vigna mungo*; this may not be unassailable either, but let it go.

As to where it comes from, most persons assume it is Chinese, doubtful also. That is probably because its primary function, in Western eyes at least, is to produce the bean sprouts so common in Chinese cooking; besides, "mung" sounds Chinese. It may sound so, but it isn't. It is Sanskrit, the language of the country of which the mung bean is probably a native — India.

If the West looks upon the mung bean as useful mainly for producing sprouts, it is perhaps because they are so small that in countries well provided with alternatives it hardly seems worthwhile to take the trouble of eating them in unsprouted form (though when young and tender they are sometimes consumed pods and all, which brings them a little closer to manageable size). The slender pods are three to four inches long, the 10 to 14 beans they contain, one-eighth of an inch in diameter — about half the size of an ordinary pea. This seems to be below the threshold of Western interest, but they are eaten like any other pulse in the Far East (including India) and Africa. They are also sometimes plowed under for green manure.

Even in Asia, however, the mung bean is especially prized for its sprouts. These can also be provided by soybeans, but the mung bean is generally preferred. Mung bean sprouts are

tender but crisp, soybean sprouts are likely to be too chewy.

I discovered, somewhat to my surprise, that Americans not only import these sprouts, they grow them — to what extent today I do not know; but my 1962 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, reported that there were then 30,000 acres in Texas and Oklahoma devoted to their culture and that they produced annually 75,000 hundredweight of beans.

Bean sprouts for American consumption have to be grown in the United States if they are to be savored at their best, meaning fresh; canned bean sprouts give only a faint echo of the real thing. Even Texas, despite the airplane,

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is too far from most of the United States. Local production is the rule for large cities with a dependable demand in considerable volume, to make the enterprise commercially worthwhile. Even so, bean sprout production tends to create monopolies, for the product is so perishable and the process of growing them in quantity and then getting them to the customers is so expensive that few markets can support more than a single supplier. Thus in Paris, a single large company supplies almost all of them. The same is true of New York, where the leading producer of mung bean sprouts in Chinatown is so close to a monopoly that the others can be ignored. This company sells 4,000 pounds of sprouts daily to the city's Chinese restaurants and Oriental food shops.

The perishability of fresh bean sprouts makes their production a day-to-day operation. When the famous electricity blackout struck the northeastern United States, and especially New York City, its mung bean sprouts company lost two tons of sprouts. The loss, however, was not complete; the spoiled sprouts were carried to Delaware Valley pig farms by the trucks

which hog farmers send regularly to China-town to pick up food debris considered inedible by humans, but not by hogs.

The operation of the New York company (almost identical with that of its Paris counterpart) is an elaborate one. The sprouts are grown in cellars, for they should not be exposed to daylight. This keeps them white and crisp. They live in the atmosphere of an artificial monsoon; an automatic sprinkle system treats them to a tropical typhoon every four or five hours. They reach a length of two inches in four days, and are harvested not later than a day or two after this. The temperature in the cellars is kept at about 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and they are perpetually bathed in warm fog. "With the possible exception of the crocodile pool in the Bronx Zoo," wrote *The New Yorker*, "no other spot in town more closely resembles a Brazilian rain forest."

What do Orientals do when they live outside of large marketing areas able to support these elaborate operations? They raise their own. The factors which make commercial bean sprout production so expensive and complicated are not inherent in the bean, but in the problems of mass marketing.

Under modern urban conditions, fresh bean sprouts cannot be provided without establishing an efficient delivery system, and this cannot be done at a price the sprouts will bring unless the producer operates on a very large scale, which means a considerable investment. When a private family produces its own sprouts, there are no such problems: production begins where the product ends.

Bean sprouts are easy to grow. You can produce them yourself if you want, in a kitchen cupboard, provided it is kept dark, damp and warm; but it is hardly worth the trouble if you are within reach of an Oriental food store, where you can buy them fresh, or, if worse comes to worst, canned.

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Valentino Collection Draws Ovation

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — For the first time, Paris took an Italian designer to its heart, with the kind of standing ovation usually reserved for members of its own exclusive club. Valentino, the Roman-based Latin lover of fashion, made it with a collection that brought infectious joie de vivre to the cloudy Paris skies.

It was long overdue, but Paris is tough on foreign competition and Italian designers are frankly hated. Roberto Capucci, whose talent was one of the brightest ever, came to Paris years ago, only to go back to Rome a broken man. Same thing with Simonetta, who ended up in an Indian ashram. But Valentino, whose smooth charm hides a lot of guns, broke that barrier because, quite simply, there was no resisting the excellence of his collection Monday. He and his partner, Gianfranco Giamberti, the business genius behind the scenes, never gave up despite some pretty rough backstage treatment.

"I love everything and I'm buying everything," bubbled Geneva-based Anita Smaga, who runs one of the sharpest retail operations in Europe. The sun is shining in Paris today," echoed Neiman-Marcus president Philip Miller, although it was pouring outside.

The turnout came because Valentino stuck to his guns and put across a luxurious and light-hearted image. His clothes are exquisite and exquisitely made. What's more, he knows how to make a woman look beautiful and feel beautiful — a feat, if you think of all those fashion weirdos.

Valentino showed his clothes by groups of three in tableaux that were a series of his — from the short bubbly knit coats to the big and equally bubbly taffeta gowns. Skirts were very short, except for a small selection inspired by South American folklore — a rampant trend.

This season, the emphasis is very much below the belt, and Valentino came up with a short detachable skirt that buttons in



Two of Valentino's designs at Paris showing.

front and fits neatly over pants and under a waist-length jacket. That little skirt, or oversized peplum, is often contrasting, such as brown suede over gray flannel pants.

As usual, this collection was full of luxurious, very Valentino touches. Sleek snakeskin, dyed in unusual colors such as hot pink, pale rose or camel, was used for skirts, collars and cuffs. Big blouses, a follow-up on the collection, were cut across by snakeskin bands and worn with matching, asymmetrical snakeskin skirts. Shoes were the prettiest in Paris, especially the glamorous black satin pumps covered with rhinestones.

Fascinated by Hollywood glamor, Valentino put rhinestone collars and cuffs over long sensual black dresses. In a season full of sequins, he came up with three lovely little sequin tops, decorated

with contrasting sequin flowers. Velvet was used in layers, red over black, in short dresses up over the knees or draped to the side. Color, lots of it, also helped make this collection the most pleasant in Paris.

The evening was also festive for Valentino and his crew, who celebrated at Countess Georgina Brandolini's with steel magnate Heinrich von Thyssen and Baron and Baroness Guy de Rothschild — a sign that socially, at least, Valentino never had any trouble.

At Dior's, it was Princess Caroline of Monaco who got all the flash bulbs, which was not too surprising in a house that never seems to get its ready-to-wear line quite right. Despite repeated efforts with the blouses and the dinner jacket, it is hard to imagine a more lackluster group of clothes, as if Dior's designer, Marc Bohan, could not make the

jump from couture to the more commercially restricting world of ready-to-wear.

The Laroche collection, done by Guy Douvier (Guy Laroche does only the couture), was just the opposite — a quiet, low-key, low-priced but immensely successful operation, whose greatest story is at the cash register. The irony of it is that Douvier used to design the Dior-New York line years ago with great talent. Now, for Laroche, he makes the kind of clothes that are sought after by a vast majority of women who want to be in fashion without having to make a statement all the time.

Laroche's clients include some of the wealthiest women in the world who do not put fashion at the top of their priorities. They have more interesting things to do and nothing to prove. As one of them said lately: "Frankly, Laroche is plenty good. I wouldn't dream of spending a fortune on clothes. I'd much rather take a trip or help a friend."

The house of Chanel did not renew its contract with Philippe Guibourg (for whom this was his last Dior collection) and said it would make an announcement in a month. No name was given for a replacement. However, for the first time, the house paraded a series of so-called accessories, designed by a former American magazine editor, Frances Stein — among them Chanelized cashmere separates and a lighter, easier approach, recalling what Adolfo, whose suits are Nancy Reagan's favorite, has done with the look.

There have been rumors that Karl Lagerfeld would come in as a consultant, a sticky point, since Lagerfeld's perfume, produced by an American company, are in direct competition with Chanel's. Not to mention that Lagerfeld's style is miles from Chanel's. The last word belongs to Pierre Cardin, who detested the late Coco (he always showed his collection at the same time as hers, just to annoy) and who came up with the quote of the week: "If Karl goes to Chanel," he told *Women's Wear Daily*, "he'll be known as Kiki."

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Czechoslovakia (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00	Poland (air).....	\$ 230.00	115.00	63.00
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France.....	\$ 720.00	360.00	190.00	Spain (air).....	\$ 12,600.00	6,300.00	3,520.00
Germany.....	\$ 360.00	180.00	100.00	Sweden (air).....	\$ 810.00	405.00	225.00
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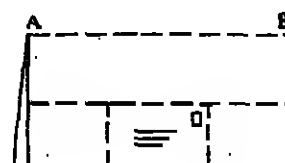
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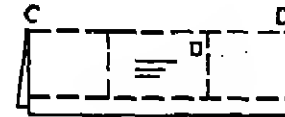
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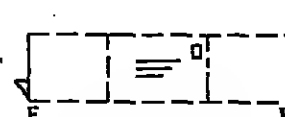
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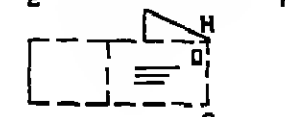
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Alternatively return the questionnaire in an envelope.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Pemex Says It Will Maintain Oil Prices

MEXICO CITY — Pemex, the Mexican state oil enterprise, has agreed with its clients that it will maintain its crude oil prices through April, a Pemex spokesman said Tuesday.

The clients had asked Pemex to lower prices, but it decided to keep its lighter Isthmus crude at \$32.50 a barrel and its heavier Maya type at \$25 a barrel, it said.

Pemex will next month discuss with its clients whether to change its sales makeup of 50 percent Maya and 50 percent Isthmus. Last month, Pemex said Mexico would continue selling its crude thus combined, denying rumors about a possible alteration in the mix.

British Aerospace to Get Aid for New Airbus

LONDON — The British government has told British Aerospace that financial aid will be available for it to join the Airbus A-320 project, though the scale of the company's participation has still to be decided, chairman Sir Austin Pearce said Tuesday.

British Aerospace has asked the government to back either a 20-percent or a 30-percent share of the A-320 development program. This would cost the company £400 million or £600 million through the mid-1980s, during the development period.

Sir Austin said British Aerospace had a 34 percent profit gain for last year but that sales of a new jetliner had been disappointing.

Marshall Field Seeks Better Deal From Batus

NEW YORK — The directors of Marshall Field & Co. have approved a proposal that Batus Inc. further sweeten its terms for acquiring Field by offering \$30 in cash for all of the big retailer's outstanding common stock, financial sources said Monday.

The move was seen as an effort to keep Field's shareholders from withdrawing stock already tendered or from waiting to tender shares in the belief that a better offer might appear. Two weeks ago, Batus raised its tender offer price to \$30 a share from \$25.50 a share for at least 65 percent of Field's stock.

The financial sources said that Field's move was also intended to keep the 14th group of investors, which has tendered its holding of 31 percent of Field common stock to Batus, from withdrawing its stock before the April 6 withdrawal deadline.

Cowles Board Approves Dissolution Plan

NEW YORK — Cowles Communications said that it had revived its plan of four years ago to distribute its assets to stockholders and then to dissolve the company.

At one time, Cowles ranked as a major publishing presence, based on Look magazine. But in recent years it has been classified as an investment company. It owns about 2.6 million shares, or 22.1 percent, of the common stock of The New York Times Co., as well as two television stations.

For some time, Cowles has indicated that it wanted to dispose of its Times stock and continue only as a broadcasting company. But had it sold the stock, Cowles would have had to pay tax on its profit on the sale, and Cowles shareholders would have to pay again once they received their proceeds from the sale. Under the proposed liquidation plan, no tax would be paid, a Cowles statement said.

Stroh Wins Early Court Test in Schlitz Bid

DETROIT — Stroh Brewery said Tuesday that federal courts in North and South Carolina had temporarily barred Jos. Schlitz Brewing from seeking to enforce state takeover statutes against an offer by Stroh for 67 percent of the company at \$16 a share.

Stroh, which Monday offered to buy two-thirds of the Schlitz for nearly \$325 million in cash, argues that the state laws do not take precedence over federal antitrust statutes.

Documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission Monday disclosed that the surprise Stroh bid followed abortive negotiations between the two companies, which continued as late as Friday, either for Stroh to buy Schlitz or for Schlitz to buy Stroh.

First Overseas Teleconference Venture Set

WASHINGTON — Comsat General and Interventive Hotels are developing the first trans-Atlantic satellite teleconference service to be available to the general public, the companies announced Tuesday.

The agreement provides that the two firms will be equal partners, with Comsat General providing technical services and equipment and Interventive Hotels providing facilities and marketing services.

The initial service will be a two-way system between New York and London, with teleconferencing centers to be located in the Hotel Interventive New York on 45th Street and the Hotel Interventive London at Hyde Park Corner.

U.S. Steel Industry Is Poised To Seek Contract Concessions

DETROIT — Major U.S. steelmakers appear to be moving to formally seek contract concessions from the United Steelworkers Union.

At a news conference here, David Roderick, chairman of U.S. Steel, took note Monday of continuing informal talks between industry representatives and USW leaders and suggested that a decision could be made to open negotiations on the steel industry's basic labor contract well before it expires in August, 1983.

Steel executives have been contending privately for several months that steel wage increases, particularly cost-of-living allowances, need to be moderated soon to offset the impact of what is turning out to be the industry's longest slump in years.

Recent contract concessions won by General Motors and Ford have intensified some steelmakers' desire to seek even larger cutbacks from the USW, whose steel-industry members are the country's highest-paid industrial workers.

Mr. Roderick did not say what concessions the industry might seek from the union. The industry's eight largest companies bargain during a speech to the Economic Club of Detroit, he said high labor costs in both the auto and steel industries are "insurmountable obstacles to the survival of both industries if we don't deal with them effectively."

And in a reference to recent concessions won by some seriously ailing, smaller steelmakers, Mr. Roderick said the union "must not limit its aid to only those who are in intensive care."

USW officials did not have any immediate comment on Mr. Roderick's remarks. Union officials have not rejected the possibility of renegotiating the current contract.

The cost-of-living issue as well as the direction of the steel labor

Seipp Vows Bank to Pay '82 Dividend

Commerzbank Omits Payout for 2d Year

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank, which has omitted its dividend for the last two years, is confident it will be able to resume dividend payments next year, Walter Seipp, management board chairman, said Tuesday. He would not comment on the size of the dividend.

Meanwhile, Dresdner Bank said Tuesday it recorded a 10-percent decrease in 1981 profit and will cut its dividend to 4 Deutsche marks a share from the 6 DM paid out for 1980.

At the same time, Deutsche Bank said Tuesday that operating profit increased 29.7 percent in 1981, said Tuesday its dividend for the year would be unchanged at 10 DM per share.

And Berliner Handels- und Bank said Tuesday it will pay an unchanged 1981 dividend of 9 DM a share.

Mr. Seipp said of Commerzbank's situation: "We are fully aware that our shareholders expect a resumption of dividend payments for 1982. Our reserves have not been stocked up now for the third time in a row."

"In view of the continuing fall in interest rates, we are confident we can begin to pay a dividend again provided no extraordinary burden arises during the year."

Commerzbank omitted a dividend for 1980 and 1981 and paid 6.50 DM for 1979.

Mr. Seipp said Commerzbank's earnings in 1981, which declined 8 percent from 1980, continued to be affected by earlier mismanagement of maturities in credit business. He said this had left the bank at the beginning of 1981 with 26.5 billion DM of such medium- and long-term assets with fixed-rate returns that have had to be financed in the short-term market, where prevailing interest rates have been higher.

Despite the recent decline in West German interest rates, Commerzbank's mismanagement of business is still running at a loss, he added.

Mr. Seipp said Commerzbank set up a special risk provision for Polish debt of more than 50 billion DM.

The bank increased the amount of group write-downs and provisions on its securities operations and credit business to 215.6 million DM from 26.7 million DM in 1980, he said.

Risks Ahead

Mr. Seipp told a press conference that he expects 1982 to be a year of "further considerable credit risks." He added, "We are confident that the Polish exposure of Commerzbank, and of other Western banks, will not in the long term lead to a loss."

He estimated Commerzbank's total exposure to Poland in unguaranteed debt at 600 million DM and total unguaranteed exposure to Eastern Bloc debtors at just under 2 billion DM.

Dresdner Bank said that despite the decline in net profit last year it raised its payment to open reserves to 60 million DM from 50 million DM last year as a provision against interest risk in both domestic and foreign lending. It did not mention any specific risks.

Deutsche Bank said it too would raise risk provisions, but gave no figures.

Mr. Seipp said that the mark can be expected to show a firmer tone on foreign exchange markets in coming months but that a rapid improvement against the dollar is not in sight.

He said he sees a gradual strengthening of the mark to about 2.20 to the dollar in the near term but said he did not think it would move below the 2.00 level.

He said he based his view on the improvement in West Germany's external economy. He added, however, that this is not enough to restore confidence in the mark, because financial markets are also looking to the Bonn government to bring its spending under control.

Mr. Seipp said: "Foreigners are hardly willing to invest in a country whose government is not strong enough to keep in check state finances. The responsibility for West German interest rates lies less with the Bundesbank than with the government."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 30, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	DM	Yen	£	Sc.	Nor.	Den.	Fin.	Gr.	Port.	Spain	Italy	Greece	Turk.	India	Pak.	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Sing.	Mal.	Phil.	Indon.	Br.	Thai	My.	Laos	Camb.	Viet.	China	Sov.	USSR	East	West
American Express	1.0000	1.4833	1.6667	1.9360	163.89	0.7460	13.7603	136.48	166.64	5.9457	20.3606	200.48	166.64	1.3663	34.0750	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Dollar Values

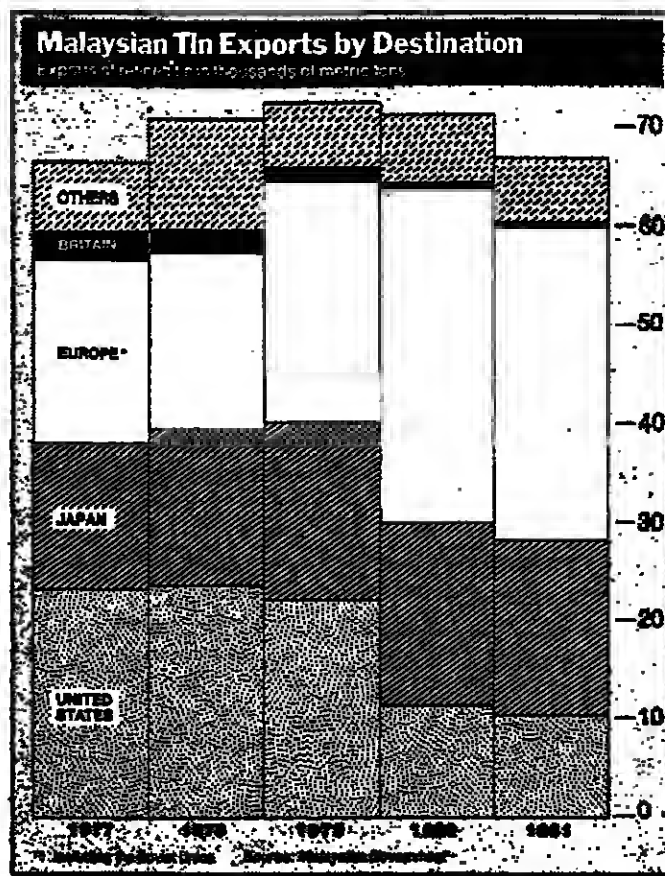
	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	DM	Yen	£	Sc.	Nor.	Den.	Fin.	Gr.	Port.	Spain	Italy	Greece	Turk.	India	Pak.	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Sing.	Mal.	Phil.	Indon.	Br.	Thai	My.	Laos	Camb.	Viet.	China	Sov.	USSR	East	West
American Express	1.0000	1.4833	1.6667	1.9360	163.89	0.7460	13.7603	136.48	166.64	5.9457	20.3606	200.48	166.64	1.3663	34.0750	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

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Unraveling the Tin Mystery: What Malaysia Stood to Gain

By Pamela G. Hollie

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

KUALA LUMPUR — In the Great Tin Mystery — a \$500-million whodunit — the clues all lead to Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the world's largest tin producer.

Malaysia has neither confirmed that it was the kidnapper in the plot to corner tin, nor denied that its warehouses are full of the key metal. But those who follow the trading of tin have no doubt that Malaysia was involved.

Seen from Malaysia's viewpoint, the bizarre actions of the past eight months make sense. The country obviously benefited from the price rise that helped local producers through the last half of a dismal year.

And for some time Malaysia has been disillusioned both by the London Metal Exchange and the International Tin Council, which controls the buffer stocks, the reserve of tin used to buy or sell and prevent wild swings in prices.

Producers' Complaints

Producers, led by Malaysia, have complained about what they see as a lack of regard for the Third World. And Malaysia has been encouraging producers to take charge of their own resources by setting up a second market in Kuala Lumpur and by establishing a producers' association.

Had Indonesia and Thailand followed Malaysia's suggestions in February to join in cutting production, the surplus tin bought by the mystery buyer would likely have turned up in the stockpiles of the new organization. And the mystery buyer might still be in the market.

But without encouragement, it made no sense for Malaysia to press its proposals, particularly when Indonesia and Thailand were supporting the ratification of the sixth International Tin Agreement.

That agreement, which must be signed by April 30 and provides for an increase in the buffer stock from 20,000 to 50,000 tons, will not be signed by the United States.

Need for Foreign Exchange

Apparently, Indonesia told Malaysia that it could not afford to cut production because of the foreign exchange it brings.

Both Indonesia and Thailand apparently told Malaysia that they wanted a functioning LME. By stepping out of the market before the tin squeeze crippled the market, the mystery buyer accommodated the producers.

Although Malaysia may have spent large sums of money to force tin prices up, it did export 7,000 more tons than it produced last year. And officials suggest that if Malaysia were the mystery buyer, investing in tin is not altogether irrational. The Malaysian dollar has not been especially strong in recent months.

During the high-priced tin market, Malaysia may have been buying its own tin, subsidizing part of the industry that dies out in a poor

market. That half of Malaysia's tin industry is gravel-pump operators, who cannot make a profit when the local price drops below 34.94 Malaysian dollars a kilogram. The current price is about 31 dollars.

This segment of the market happens to be Chinese.

In Malaysia's new wave of nationalization, preference is being given to the Bumiputera, or indigenous Malays. Interestingly, if the Chinese half of the tin industry should die out, it would leave much of the control of the domestic tin industry in the hands of the quasi-government-owned mining corporation, Berhad, which is 78-percent Bumiputera-owned.

Tin prices dropped abruptly in late February and the LME was forced to buy tin. The council's member-nations contributed \$180 million to support the price. Lately the council has been considering export restrictions.

This is what Malaysia has been urging. On Feb. 9, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said: (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Chase Plans Investment Subsidiary

By Robert A. Bennett

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Bank is planning to establish a new subsidiary for its investment-banking activities that would be comparable in size to Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, one of the 10 largest U.S. securities firms, the bank announced Tuesday.

Under the plan, Chase will merge all its securities trading and capital markets activities, domestic and international, into a single subsidiary to be known as Chase Manhattan Capital Markets (Holdings) and capitalized at \$175 million.

Chase officials said that the new company would strengthen the bank's identity in the investment banking field and that it would sharpen its management's focus on the business.

No Entry Into New Fields

The company will not enable Chase to enter new fields because it, like the bank, will be subject to the Glass-Steagall Act, that limits the types of investment-banking activities in which commercial banks may engage. Most important, the law prohibits commercial banking companies from underwriting corporate securities.

According to Perrin H. Long of Lipper Analytical Distributors, the Chase subsidiary would rank ninth largest in the nation, trailing Bache and ahead of Paine Webber.

Despite the Glass-Steagall Act, there are a number of investment-banking activities in which commercial banks may engage, such as underwriting U.S. government securities and municipal bonds, and privately placing corporate debt.

Criticizes Restrictions

In addition, the act does not apply to the overseas activities of U.S. banks. Many large banks, including Chase, have been very active in a wide range of investment-banking activities abroad.

William S. Ogden, vice chairman of Chase, will be chairman of the new company.

He said that in 1981 Chase Manhattan's merchant banking group led international loan syndications totaling \$422 million. These syndications were arranged by Chase Manhattan of London and Chase Manhattan Asia of Hong Kong. The two companies will be acquired by Chase Manhattan Capital Markets.

Its domestic businesses will include dealing in and underwriting U.S. government and municipal securities, the arrangement of mergers and acquisitions and cor-

porate financial advisory services. Mr. Ogden criticized current laws and regulations for severely limiting the ability of banks to compete fully in the investment banking field.

"For openness, we would like to be able to underwrite revenue bonds," Mr. Ogden said. The Glass-Steagall Act allows banks to underwrite general obligations of states and municipalities, but not bonds that depend for repayment on revenues generated by a governmental agency.

Eventually, Mr. Ogden said, Chase would like to underwrite corporate debt.

NYSE Prices Gain Slightly Despite Deficit Concerns

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange managed to register a slight gain Tuesday after being lower most of the day as traders thought over the interest rate and recession outlook.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fluctuated less than a point through the morning before dropping off more than five points, closed up 0.67 at 824,490. The Dow average gained 3.90 points Monday.

Advances led declines by a few issues, and NYSE volume was 44 million shares, compared with the 37.10 million traded Monday.

Analysts said Monday's late rally attempt, paced by technology stocks, would have to broaden its base if it were to be extended.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday that he expects the nation's gross national product to rise by as much as 1 percent in the second quarter, followed by an increase of 4.5 percent to 5 percent in the third quarter.

He said that scheduled tax cuts will help bring an early end to the recession and will promote rapid growth for years to come.

He told the House Banking Committee that the administration remained opposed to tax increases to reduce the budget deficit.

He said short-term interest rates could drop 3 to 4 percentage points later this year if Congress

holds the fiscal 1983 budget deficit in the \$90 billion range.

The Commerce Department said Tuesday that new factory orders rose 0.9 percent in February to a seasonally adjusted \$158.59 billion.

U.S. Indicators Continue Slide

WASHINGTON — The U.S. index of leading economic indicators fell an adjusted 0.3 percent in February, the 10th consecutive monthly decline, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

The government revised January's decline downward to 1.2 percent, twice the 0.6 percent originally reported. December's figure also was revised downward, to a 0.8-percent decline from the 0.3-percent decline reported last month.

The report said February's decline was led by a drop in businesses' liquid assets. Four other available indicators were negative: Contracts for plant and equipment, building permits, raw material prices and stock prices.

The four positive indicators were unemployment claims, new orders for consumer goods, the pace of deliveries and the money supply.

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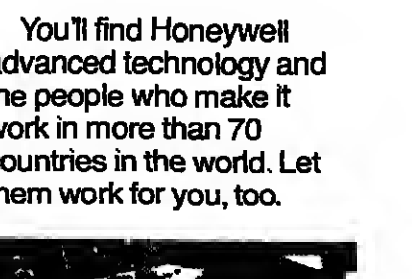
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

March 30, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
INDUSTRIAL	2,815.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,815.12
COMMON STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12
UTILITY STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12

Market Diaries

	NYSE	AMEX
Volume	1,145.12	1,130.00
Adv.	1,145.12	1,130.00
Decl.	1,145.12	1,130.00
Net	1,145.12	1,130.00
New Issues	1,145.12	1,130.00

NYSE Most Actives

	Volume	Price
IBM	1,145.12	1,130.00
AT&T	1,145.12	1,130.00
GE	1,145.12	1,130.00
AMT	1,145.12	1,130.00
UNION PAC	1,145.12	1,130.00

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
INDUSTRIAL	2,815.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,815.12
COMMON STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12
UTILITY STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
INDUSTRIAL	2,815.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,815.12
COMMON STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12
UTILITY STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12

AMEX Most Actives

	Volume	Price
IBM	1,145.12	1,130.00
AT&T	1,145.12	1,130.00
GE	1,145.12	1,130.00
AMT	1,145.12	1,130.00
UNION PAC	1,145.12	1,130.00

AMEX Stock Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
INDUSTRIAL	2,815.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,815.12
COMMON STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12
UTILITY STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	High	Low	Open	Close
INDUSTRIAL	2,815.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,815.12
COMMON STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12
UTILITY STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
INDUSTRIAL	2,815.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,815.12
COMMON STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12
UTILITY STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12

	High	Low	Open	Close
INDUSTRIAL	2,815.12	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,815.12
COMMON STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12
UTILITY STOCKS	1,145.12	1,130.00	1,130.00	1,145.12

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- GRANDS TRAVAUX DE
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GROUPE VICTOIRE - METAL
- LA FARGE COFFEE - LIGAND
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Japan Shows Trade Edge For February

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan, despite a decline in exports, recorded a trade surplus of \$1.3 billion for February, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

In January, Japan had a trade deficit of \$799 million.

The ministry said the size of the current-account surplus was reduced to \$35 million by a deficit in invisible trade, such as tourism and shipping.

In other economic news, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday that industrial production rose 0.5 percent in February after January's 0.1-percent decline.

The production index (base 1975) rose to a seasonally adjusted 150.4 in February. MITI said the unadjusted February index was up 3.3 percent from a year earlier.

Exports for February totaled \$11.5 billion, down 3 percent from a year earlier. But imports also fell by 2.6 percent to \$10.2 billion, the Finance Ministry said.

The decline in exports was the first year-on-year fall since January, 1976.

The drop followed a year-on-year January gain of 10.1 percent, officials said. They attributed the decline exclusively to the weakness of the yen against the U.S. dollar.

In yen terms, February exports rose 10.7 percent from a year earlier. The dollar stood at an average 234.80 yen last month, sharply higher than the 205 yen a year earlier, ministry officials said.

The officials said that Japan's current-account surplus for the fiscal year that ends Wednesday is certain to be considerably less than the government forecast of \$10 billion made last December.

The surplus in the first 11 months of the fiscal year was \$5.02 billion, and there will not be any significant surplus for March, they said.

Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to \$1.2 billion in February from a deficit of \$2.67 billion in January, the ministry said. February's figure compared with a surplus of \$656 million a year earlier.

Bonds Slated In Europe

Reuters

LONDON — Former Eurodollar rates and the continuing high cost of overnight money in New York pushed down prices of fixed-rate dollar Eurobonds, dealers said Tuesday. Nevertheless, a number of new issues have been announced.

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corp. is launching a 10-year, \$100-million issue refundable to two years. Every two years Citicorp will set a new coupon, at which time noteholders can ask to be reimbursed. The initial coupon will be set at 15 percent, and the notes will be offered at par.

Bank of America is selling \$200 million of deposit notes, with \$100 million to be "tapped" into the market as conditions warrant. The five-year notes, which will rank equally with all deposits, will carry a 12-percent coupon, and be priced at 90%.

South Carolina Electric & Gas Finance is offering \$60 million of nine-year bonds bearing a coupon of 15% percent. The issue price, currently expected to be at a discount, will be set when final terms are fixed.

Natamex, the U.S. petroleum exploration firm, is raising \$50 million through a three-year note bearing warrants to purchase double that amount in seven-year bonds. The three-year paper is being offered at par bearing a coupon of 15 percent. The warrants allow holders to purchase seven-year bonds bearing a coupon of 15% percent at par.

Mexico's state oil company, Pemex, is borrowing \$30 million through a five-year Eurobond bearing a coupon of 16% percent and priced at par.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

British Aerospace

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 1,660 1,420

Profits 624 512

Per Share 0.42 0.35

Reckitt & Coleman

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 827.18 728.08

Profits 41.8 30.4

Per Share 0.31 0.274

Standard Chartered Bank

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 158.5 122.1

Profits 1.561 1.258

Italy

Industria Pirelli

Year 1981 1980

Revenue 8,090 3,500

Netherlands

Oce-Van der Grinten

1st Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 400.0 369.1

Profits 7.4 5.3

United States

Data General

2nd Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 101.4 122.1

Profits 5.40 8.80

Per Share 0.52 0.85

1st Half 1982 1981

Revenue 365.1 318.1

Profits 15.7 17.5

Per Share 1.47 1.64

General Tire & Rubber

1st Quar. 1982 1981

Revenue 464.4 497.5

Net Loss 105.34.59 2.13

Per Share 0.08

Hungary: Optimism Under Pressure

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — In its time, the Hungarian National Bank housed in an imposing gray stone building regally appointed with marble interior paneling and polished brass banisters — has withstood wars, revolution and financial collapse.

So it is not surprising that the bankers who work there express guarded optimism that the bank also will come through the current credit crunch with its reputation for financial skill intact.

Officials insist as diplomatically as they can that Hungary's finances should not be lumped together with those of its Soviet-bloc allies Poland and Romania, whose unpaid bills and \$38 billion in debts are a major worry for the international financial system.

The situation is creating a strain on our reserves," acknowledged Gyula Csizsik, the bank's general manager. But he added, "We are in a position to continue making normal payments on our loans."

Hungarian bankers expect the Reagan administration to support their pending application for membership in the International Monetary Fund. This approval, they say, should buttress the confidence of Western banks in the soundness of Hungary's economy and financial system.

Even so, officials concede that the economic and political shocks of the last year have tested Hungary's financial future to events largely beyond its control.

Nearly one-fifth of the economy now depends on trade with non-Communist countries. This means that the recession in the West hits hard at Hungary at a time when exports to the West are needed to help pay the \$583 million in debt coming due this year.

Mounting tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union add more uncertainty.

Western banks and companies, nervous even before the imposition of martial law in Poland, are worried now about the impact on East-West trade of U.S.-sponsored economic sanctions.

Hungary's last major Western loan was a \$75-million credit approved Jan. 26 to finance chemical imports.

Since then, Western bankers have told their Hungarian counterparts to delay any plans to raise larger, unrestricted credits on the Euromarket, a main source of financing for Hungary through the 1970s.

Also, beginning last year, the foreign banks have withdrawn unspecified millions of dollars deposited with the National Bank of Hungary.

These deposits are comparable to loans. In normal times the bank pays interest on this money, which the foreign banks "roll over" every three or six months. By leaving the money in the bank of Hungary, the banks provide Hungary with additional liquidity. But as Western concern about East-bloc debts mounted last year, some bankers stopped rolling over the deposits and withdrew the funds as they matured.

As a result, the bank's reserves of gold and foreign currencies declined from \$2.4 billion as of Jan. 1, 1981, to \$1.9 billion six months later. Since then, officials say, the reserves have hovered around that level. But the absence of new credits means that Hungary has to dip

into the reserves or earn more convertible currency to pay off old loans.

In most respects, Hungary seems better positioned for the credit squeeze than its allies.

It turned a \$1.2-billion trade deficit in 1978 into a small surplus in 1980 and 1981.

Agriculture, the most efficient and productive in Eastern Europe, is Hungary's main strength as it attempts to ride out the crisis. While

Poland, Romania, East Germany and the Soviet Union spend billions of dollars a year importing U.S. and Argentine grain, Hungary exports about \$2 billion worth of food a year. Its wheat production more than doubled during the last decade.

Also, Hungary has cut Western oil imports from nearly 15 million barrels in 1979 to almost none last year. The streets of Budapest are being torn up to make way for mains that can use natural gas from Siberia in place of more expensive heating oil.

Unlike Romania and Poland, which are burdened by heavy foreign debts coming due in 1982 and 1983, Hungary's bankers have staggered the maturity of loans.

Meanwhile, Hungary has cultivated a reputation for sound banking practices.

It is the only country in the Soviet bloc to have permitted the establishment of an "offshore" banking operation. In 1979, banks from Japan, Italy, West Germany, Austria and France established the Central European International Bank in Budapest. The Hungarian National Bank has a minority share in CEIB, which is exempt from Hungarian foreign exchange regulations and has made small investments in several Hungarian-Western joint ventures.

And the skill of officials at the Hungarian National Bank at exploiting the intricacies of Western finance has become legendary in banking circles.

Nevertheless, Western bankers say they still have reasons to be wary of Hungary's financial stability during the next few months.

Although the country showed a surplus in overall trade in Western currencies in 1981, it had a deficit in its trade with major industrial countries. This deficit was only offset by running up a large surplus in trade with other Socialist countries. Western bankers fear that could change if countries such as Poland sharply reduce their imports.

Although more tin poured into the market, the mystery buyer kept buying. By the middle of February, the market began to panic. Traders who had bought tin in November for delivery in late February feared they would have no tin to deliver by the end of the month.

The LME stepped in and changed the rules to allow traders to pay a cash penalty if they could not deliver physical tin on time.

Malaysia and other producers cried foul. The LME rescinded the measure March 10, but the producers are still fuming.

Ecuador to Seek Refinancing Plan

Reuters

CARTAGENA, Colombia — Ecuador hopes to begin talks next month on a \$900-million refinancing package for the private sector, an Ecuadorian central bank spokesman said Tuesday.

He said initial talks have taken place with a number of banks, including Chase Manhattan, Bank of Tokyo, Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank International. Finance Minister Jaime Morillo Battle will discuss the plan in a visit to New York and London next month.

He said the funds will be used to inject liquidity into Ecuador's private sector, where several companies, notably in the building industry, have run up sizable foreign debts.

Ecuador's foreign debt currently stands at about \$5.5 billion in the private sector. Of the total foreign debt, about 30 percent is short-term, he said.

The spokesman said Ecuador plans to raise around \$1 billion from the international capital markets this year.

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Holders of the above mentioned loan are hereby informed that the annual instalment of U.S.\$5,000,000. due April 1st, 1982 has been partially effected by repurchase in the market of an aggregate amount of U.S.\$730,000.- and partially by drawing by lot of the remaining U.S.\$4,270,000.-.

The following bonds have been drawn in the presence of a notary public at the offices of the Trustee:

6489-6502; 6504; 6514-6515; 6535-6553; 6556-6562; 6565-6584; 6585-6587; 6589-6594; 6596-6598; 6599-6600; 6601-6602; 6603-6604; 6605-6606; 6607-6608; 6609-6610; 6611-6612; 6613-6614; 6615-6616; 6617-6618; 6619-6620; 6621-6622; 6623-6624; 6625-6626; 6627-6628; 6629-6630; 6631-6632; 6633-6634; 6635-6636; 6637-6638; 6639-6640; 6641-6642; 6643-6644; 6645-6646; 6647-6648; 6649-6650; 6651-6652; 6653-6654; 6655-6656; 6657-6658; 6659-6660; 6661-6662; 6663-6664; 6665-6666; 6667-6668; 6669-6670; 6671-6672; 6673-6674; 6675-6676; 6677-6678; 6679-6680; 6681-6682; 6683-6684; 6685-6686; 6687-6688; 6689-6690; 6691-6692; 6693-6694; 6695-6696; 6697-6698; 6699-6700; 6701-6702; 6703-6704; 6705-6706; 6707-6708; 6709-6710; 6711-6712; 6713-6714; 6715-6716; 6717-6718; 6719-6720; 6721-6722; 6723-6724; 6725-6726; 6727-6728; 6729-6730; 6731-6732; 6733-6734; 6735-6736; 6737-6738; 6739-6740; 6741-6742; 6743-6744; 6745-6746; 6747-6748; 6749-6750; 6751-6752; 6753-6754; 6755-6756; 6757-6758; 6759-6760; 6761-6762; 6763-6764; 6765-6766; 6767-6768; 6769-6770; 6771-6772; 6773-6774; 6775-6776; 6777-6778; 6779-6780; 6781-6782; 6783-6784; 6785-6786; 6787-6788; 6789-6790; 6791-6792; 6793-6794; 6795-6796; 6797-6798; 6799-6800; 6801-6802; 6803-6804; 6805-6806; 6807-6808; 6809-6810; 6811-6812; 6813-6814; 6815-6816; 6817-6818; 6819-6820; 6821-6822; 6823-6824; 6825-6826; 6827-6828; 6829-6830; 6831-6832; 6833-6834; 6835-6836; 6837-6838; 6839-6840; 6841-6842; 6843-6844; 6845-6846; 6847-6848; 6849-6850; 6851-6852; 6853-6854; 6855-6856; 6857-6858; 6859-6860; 6861-6862; 6863-6864; 6865-6866; 6867-6868; 6869-6870; 6871-6872; 6873-6874; 6875-6876; 6877-6878; 6879-6880; 6881-6882; 6883-6884; 6885-6886; 6887-6888; 6889-6890; 6891-6892; 6893-6894; 6895-6896; 6897-6898; 6899-6900; 6901-6902; 6903-6904; 6905-6906; 6907-6908; 6909-6910; 6911-6912; 6913-6914; 6915-6916; 6917-6918; 6919-6920; 6921-6922; 6923-6924; 6925-6926; 6927-6928; 6929-6930; 6931-6932; 6933-6934; 6935-6936; 6937-6938; 6939-6940; 6941-6942; 6943-6944; 6945-6946; 6947-6948; 6949-6950; 6951-6952; 6953-6954; 6955-6956; 6957-6958; 6959-6960; 6961-6962; 6963-6964; 6965-6966; 6967-6968; 6969-6970; 6971-6972; 6973-6974; 6975-6976; 6977-6978; 6979-6980; 6981-6982; 6983-6984; 6985-6986; 6987-6988; 6989-6990; 6991-6992; 6993-6994; 6995-6996; 6997-6998; 6999-7000; 7001-7002; 7003-7004; 7005-7006; 7007-7008; 7009-7010; 7011-7012; 7013-7014; 7015-7016; 7017-7018; 7019-7020; 7021-7022; 7023-7024; 7025-7026; 7027-7028; 7029-7030; 7031-7032; 7033-7034; 7035-7036; 7037-7038; 7039-7040; 7041-7042; 7043-7044; 7045-7046; 7047-7048; 7049-7050; 7051-7052; 7053-7054; 7055-7056; 7057-7058; 7059-7060; 7061-7062; 7063-7064; 7065-7066; 7067-7068; 7069-7070; 7071-7072; 7073-7074; 7075-7076; 7077-7078; 7079-7080; 7081-7082; 7083-7084; 7085-7086; 7087-7088; 7089-7090; 7091-7092; 7093-7094; 7095-7096; 7097-7098; 7099-7100; 7101-7102; 7103-7104; 7105-7106; 7107-7108; 7109-7110; 7111-7112; 7113-7114; 7115-7116; 7117-7118; 7119-7120; 7121-7122; 7123-7124; 7125-7126; 7127-7128; 7129-7130; 7131-7132; 7133-7134; 7135-7136; 7137-7138; 7139-7140; 7141-7142; 7143-7144; 7145-7146; 7147-7148; 7149-7150; 7151-7152; 7153-7154; 7155-7156; 7157-7158; 7159-7160; 7161-7162; 7163-7164; 7165-7166; 7167-7168; 7169-7170; 7171-7172; 7173-7174; 7175-7176; 7177-7178; 7179-7180; 7181-7182; 7183-7184; 7185-7186; 7187-7188; 7189-7190; 7191-7192; 7193-7194; 7195-7196; 7197-7198; 7199-7200; 7201-7202; 7203-7204; 7205-7206; 7207-7208; 7209-7210; 7211-7212; 7213-7214; 7215-7216; 7217-7218; 7219-7220; 7221-7222; 7223-7224; 7225-7226; 7227-7228; 7229-7230; 7231-7232; 7233-7234; 7235-7236; 7237-7238; 7239-7240; 7241-7242; 7243-7244; 7245-7246; 7247-7248; 7249-7250; 7251-7252; 7253-7254; 7255-7256; 7257-7258; 7259-7260; 7261-7262; 7263-7264; 7265-7266; 7267-7268; 7269-7270; 7271-7272; 7273-7274; 7275-7276; 7277-7278; 7279-7280; 7281-7282; 7283-7284; 7285-7286; 7287-7288; 7289-7290; 7291-7292; 7293-7294; 7295-7296; 7297-7298; 7299-7300; 7301-7302; 7303-7304; 7305-7306; 7307-7308; 7309-7310; 7311-7312; 7313-7314; 7315-7316; 7317-7318; 7319-7320; 7321-7322; 7323-7324; 7325-7326; 7327-7328; 7329-7330; 7331-7332; 7333-7334; 7335-7336; 7337-7338; 7339-7340; 7341-7342; 7343-7344; 7345-7346; 7347-7348; 7349-7350; 7351-7352; 7353-7354; 7355-7356; 7357-7358; 7359-7360; 7361-7362; 7363-7364; 7365-7366; 7367-7368; 7369-7370; 7371-7372; 7373-7374; 7375-7376; 7377-7378; 7379-7380; 7381-7382; 7383-7384; 7385-7386; 7387-7388; 7389-7390; 7391-7392; 7393-7394; 7395-7396; 7397-7398;

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Chicago Futures

Mar. 30, 1982

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WNEAT					
1,000 bu minimum/lot, delivery per bushel					
May	3.57	3.75	3.67	3.74	+0.04
Jul	3.71	3.78	3.69	3.74	+0.11
Sep	3.80	3.87	3.74	3.80	+0.04
Nov	3.85	3.94	3.80	3.87	-0.10
Mar	4.19	4.22	4.18	4.19	+0.00
Apr	4.25	4.27	4.24	4.25	+0.10
Prev day's open	3.71				
Prev day's open int	48.95				
CORN					
1,000 bu minimum/lot, delivery per bushel					
May	2.54	2.70	2.53	2.64	+0.04
Jul	2.59	2.84	2.63	2.84	+0.07
Sep	2.82	2.97	2.82	2.94	+0.04
Nov	3.04	3.19	3.03	3.04	+0.04
Mar	3.06	3.09	3.07	3.07	
Apr	3.14	3.19	3.15	3.15	
Prev. sales	28.72				
Prev day's open int	129.43				

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 30, 1982

[illegible]

Non Banks

[illegible]

Other Stock Markets

March 30, 1982
(Closing prices in local currencies)

[illegible]

SOYBEAN OIL
40% AFB₁ Screen & 100% Screen 1/28 lbs.

[illegible]

New York Futures

Mar. 30, 198

	Open	High	Low	Settle
Prv. sales 10,792.				
Prv day's open in 25.45, 25.00.				
PERDUCE CATTLE				
CAIRO BALD CATTLE				
May	62.35	62.75	62.75	62.75
Jun	62.75	63.00	62.75	62.75
July	62.75	63.00	62.75	62.75
Aug	62.75	63.00	62.75	62.75
Sep	62.75	63.00	62.75	62.75
Oct	62.75	63.00	62.75	62.75
Nov	62.75	63.00	62.75	62.75
Dec	62.75	63.00	62.75	62.75
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 61.50, on 58.00.				
HOGS				
CAIRO BALD CATTLE				
May	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Jun	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
July	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Aug	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Sep	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Oct	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Nov	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Dec	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Prv. sales 11,471.				
Prv day's open in 41.00, on 70.00.				
PORK BELLIES				
CAIRO BALD CATTLE				
May	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
July	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Aug	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Prv. sales 822.				
Prv day's open in 72.50, on 12.00.				
FRESH BROILERS				
CAIRO BALD CATTLE				
May	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Jun	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
July	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Aug	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Sep	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Oct	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Nov	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Dec	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 42.50, on 12.00.				
LAMBS				
CAIRO BALD CATTLE				
May	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Jun	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
July	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Aug	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Sep	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Oct	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Nov	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Dec	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 12.50, on 12.00.				
WEST. FL. WOOD				
CAIRO BALD CATTLE				
May	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Jun	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
July	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Aug	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Sep	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Oct	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Nov	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Dec	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 12.50, on 12.00.				
US Y. BILLS				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Jun	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
July	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Aug	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Sep	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Oct	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Nov	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Dec	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Prv. sales 12,745.				
Prv day's open in 62.50, on 70.00.				
GINNA				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Jun	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
July	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Aug	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Sep	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Oct	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Nov	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Dec	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 62.50, on 70.00.				
US TREASURY BONDS				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Jun	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
July	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Aug	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Sep	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Oct	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Nov	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Dec	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 62.50, on 70.00.				
MAINE POTATOES				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
July	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Aug	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 72.50, on 12.00.				
CORFEE C				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Jun	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
July	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Aug	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Sep	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Oct	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Nov	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Dec	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 12.50, on 12.00.				
SUMAR-WORLD 11				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Jun	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
July	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Aug	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Sep	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Oct	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Nov	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Dec	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 12.50, on 12.00.				
CORFEE C				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Jun	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
July	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Aug	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Sep	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Oct	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Nov	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Dec	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 12.50, on 12.00.				
MAINE POTATOES				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
July	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Aug	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 72.50, on 12.00.				
CORFEE C				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Jun	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
July	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Aug	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Sep	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Oct	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Nov	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Dec	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 12.50, on 12.00.				
MAINE POTATOES				
100 million per cent of 100 per cent				
May	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Jun	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
July	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Aug	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Sep	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Oct	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Nov	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Dec	72.50	72.50	72.50	72.50
Prv. sales 1,281.				
Prv day's open in 72.50, on 12.00.				

Cash Prices

March 30, 1982

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee & Sanico, lb.	1.40	1.25
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38 1/2 yd.	0.64 1/2	0.72
METALS		
Steel billets (P.M.), ton	230.00	400.00
Iron 2 P.M., Philad., ton	220.00	227.50
Steel scrap No 1 heavy P.M.	8.50	112.50
Copper elect. lb.	28.32	0.74
Lead elect. lb.	7.64	0.76
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.54	7.02 1/2
Aluminum 1/2 lb. basis, lb.	0.414	0.414
Silver N.Y. - oz.	7.98	11.25
Gold N.Y. - oz.	324.25	513.75
New York prices.		

Commodity Indexes

March 30, 1983

	Close	Previous
Moody's	994.61	995.40
Railways	1,694.30	1,688.20
Dow Jones Spoil	N.A.	123.50
D.J. Futures	128.59	128.53

Moody's : base 199 : Dec. 21, 1937. p - preliminary; f - final
 Railways : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
 Dow Jones Indexes: base 100: Dec. 21, 1974.

Dividends

March 26, 1962

COMPANIES		INCREASED	Pay.	Asset	Pay.	Rec.
Morrison Inc			37	4-30		4-14
STOCKSPLIT						
Chemical Invest — 2-for-1						
SPECIAL						
West Marine El		.15	5-14		4-20	
STOCK						
Muttbank Fund		10PC	5-28		5-3	
USUAL						
Bellmont Inc	0	38	5-15		4-20	
Commercial Metals	0	47	4-20		4-14	
Muttbank Fund	0	47	4-20		4-14	
Pembco Int Inc	0	43	4-1		4-20	
Ranco Income	0	49	4-14		5-28	
Shoren Steel Co	0	41	4-14		5-28	
Venue Corp	0	14	4-20		4-14	

**Tuesday's
New Highs and Lows**

NEW HIGH—14:

NEW LOWS—29

Colgate Ind Columbia Ideal Toy Industry Nat Kane Mkt LITCO	Mapco Svc Dorco Publix Ind Quest p/A RoyCrown	Southern Ca Sweet PVC Tucosene P WolMar
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NEW LOWS—29

Armada Co Beeling Coca Cola DRE 4.12p Felt Industries Folkick p/A Gomco Gen Growth Generalist	Grace Co Hartford Interstate of Jamaica Kaiser 4.12p Kendall Co	Moogmatic 2 Norton Co Pac Tun Pac World Piedmont NGA Raymond Ind Republic Sil Spartan
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French Seeking to Cut Saudi Oil Purchases

The Associated Press

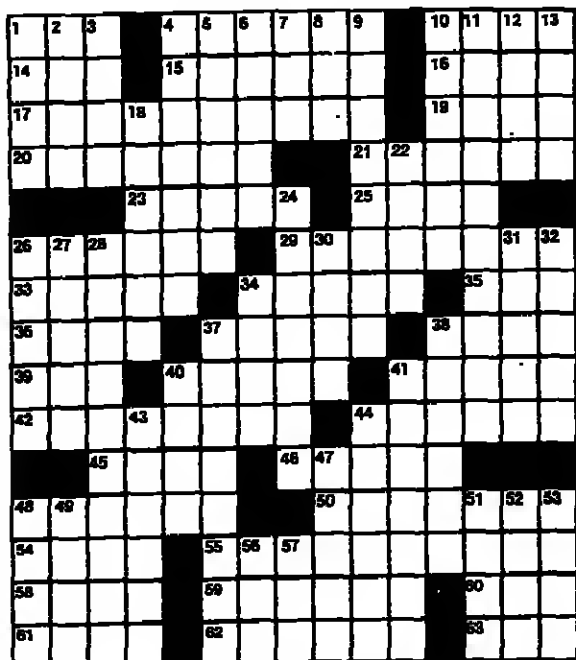
PARIS — France's two major state-controlled oil companies — Elf-Aquitaine and Total — have been negotiating with Saudi Arabia for three weeks to try to cut their purchases of Saudi oil, industry sources here report.

They said the French want to reduce their heavy dependence on Saudi crude, which in 1981 accounted for 50 percent of France's total imports.

**ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.**
International Herald Tribune

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CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Moleska



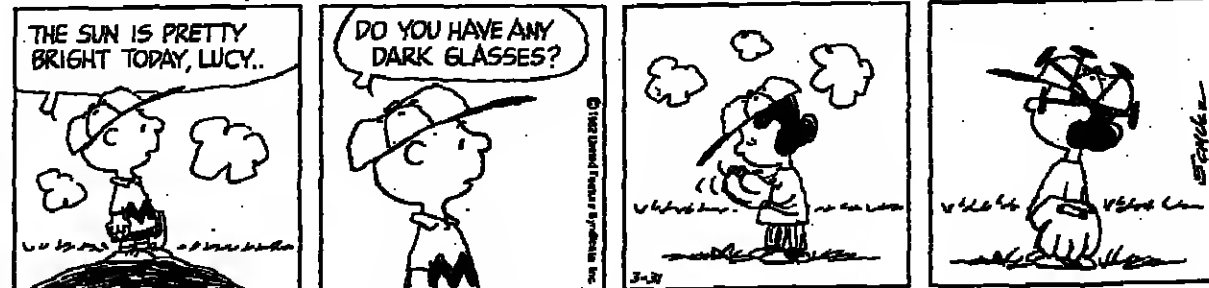
ACROSS

- 1 Homophone for a digit
4 "You're tipsy"
16 "Bonzoni" character
18 Unhappy property
19 Undivided
20 Cry where
21 Scarcely
22 Kind of agent
23 Give up
24 Stagnant
25 Pretty prince
26 "Hound"
27 Egyptian goddess of fertility
28 Collected
29 Margaret of 10 Downing St.
30 Steve— is pick
34 Lopez of Dallas
35 State west of
36 Baseball's schoolboy
37 Haley best seller
38 "Line access"
39 Blyth or Sheridan
40 Military force
41 Struck
42 Poshish blue or vice versa
44 Placed in storage

DOWN

- 5 French department
6 To be below the border
7 Cite as an example
8 Double-deck card game
9 One of a Muslim people
10 Proletariat
11 Stigma
12 Exquisite of
13 Glut
14 Sacred Jewish scrolls
15 Historic period
16 "Three men"
17 Food usually tinned
18 Word attached to book
19 Arranged in
20 Call for repetition
21 "with (something)"
22 Ullmann
23 Suffix denoting process
24 Iranian of the past
25 Overish
26 Main less significant by comparison
27 Pop

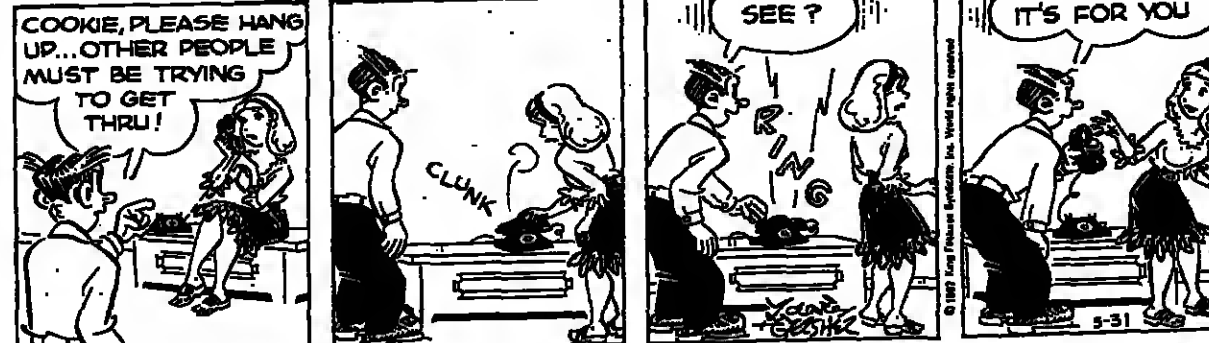
PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



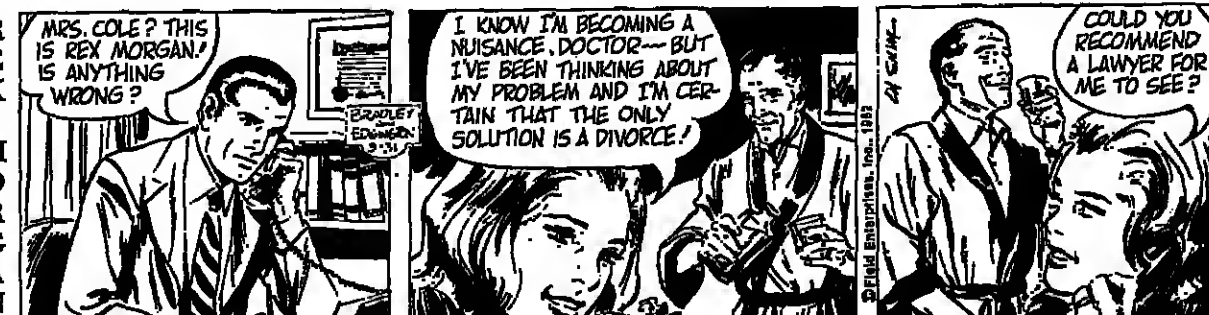
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

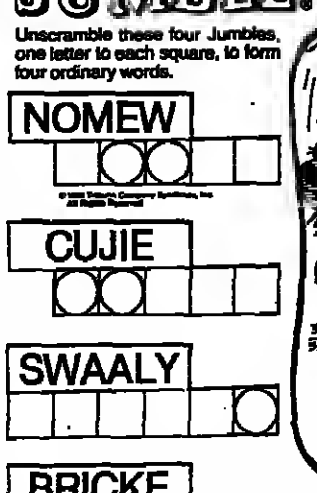


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AWARD OUNCE GOPHER INBORN

Answer: Might provide some rest for a tired fish— THE OCEAN BED

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BOOKS

MINIS

By David Black, 333 pp. \$13.95.

Wyden Books, 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Richard F. Snow

A DEEP moonlight night in the past, the town of Galilee, Neb., 1994, and 50-year-old Abraham Gottenberg is scrambling up from the depot, taking a shortcut for the first time in his adult life, running toward his home. He's hidden straight through from Worcester, Mass., where Samuel Fremd has just given five lectures at Clark University. Bursting into the sleeping house, he shakes his two sons awake and carries them out into the family buggy. He drives the buggy young men to where a bend in the Black River curves around an abandoned farm. "I'm going to buy it and start a clinic there for the treatment of mental disorders," he tells his sons. "I want you to help me."

So begins David Black's engrossing novel "Minds." As the opening scene suggests, it is a family saga. But despite the presence of the founding patriarch, his sons, the bold declaration of purpose, and other such familiar accessories, this book is no ordinary representative of that durable genre. It's not very long, first of all, and it is not about plantation life or a banking dynasty or a fashion empire; it's about a Midwestern psychiatric clinic, the people who built it, and the people who need it.

Abraham Gottenberg first arrives in Galilee in 1884. He has left New York City to set up shop as a general practitioner—the only sort of doctor any town smaller than Cincinnati could then support—in the promising country west of the Mississippi. He knows he's pretty good, but he's "often feared, when his patients recovered, that he'd flimflammed them into getting better." He suspects his prescriptions are secondary to his ability to ease suffering by listening and caring. He calls this his "minister's knack," and he doesn't like it.

Galilee, Neb., does, though, and he prospers and becomes known as the "Talking Doctor"—paradoxically, since he listened more than he talked. As he listens, he becomes convinced everyone is odd: this man trims the tobacco around the bowl of his pipe with a straight razor, that woman can't sleep at night because of the sound of the house settling. The odd and small eccentricities he notices in his patients and their families first amuse him, then horrify him. "Abraham realized that he, too, was odd; he'd become obsessed with oddness." He begins to fill ledgers with his observation of these peculiarities; somehow, he feels, the aggregate will be able to teach him "why people do what they do." In time his wife tells him he's changed; he doesn't laugh anymore.

By now he's getting journals from Europe filled with the writings of other people who don't find oddness funny, and by the time he goes east to hear Fremd, he's as well equipped as anyone in America to found his clinic.

It calls Abraham that Jacob, his first son, prefers to take to the streets, wandering of the real world. Abraham tells him of "the Vampire of Dedham, a telegraph operator who was found drinking dog's blood," only to have Jacob prefer the Arthurian legends. He can't see that Jacob—like Jung—responded "not to the fantasy in the stories, but to the reality that flashed through them."

Jacob's younger brother, Hermann, on the other hand, has no use whatever for fairy tales. Jacob grows up to be interested only in ideas, Hermann only in facts.

Jacob's youth is filled with the magical: he survives an eerie nocturnal balloon ascension that probably would have killed him and an antic ride on a powerful engine's whirling flywheel that surely would have. Hermann—save for a savage interlude in the prize ring—is steadily cautious: "He filled his mind as though he were packing a trunk, making sure every corner was used, no space wasted." "Minds" tells a great many stories during its short course, but the major one is the struggle between the two brothers. They fight each other for 70 years—for their

The reviewer, who is managing editor of *American Heritage* magazine, is the author of a historical novel, "The Burning," published last fall. He wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

THE	WEEKS ON LIST
1 THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC, by John Galsworthy	1
2 NORTH AND SOUTH, by John Galsworthy	2
3 AN INDEBTED OBSESSION, by John Galsworthy	4
4 THE DEAN'S DECEMBER, by John Galsworthy	8
5 MARCO POLO, IF YOU CAN, by John Galsworthy	6
6 A GREEN DESIRE, by John Galsworthy	3
7 THE HOT NEW YORK CITY, by John Galsworthy	5
8 SPRING MOON, by John Galsworthy	19
9 THE HOT NEW YORK CITY, by John Galsworthy	7
10 FEVER, by John Galsworthy	13
11 A MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS, by John Galsworthy	9
12 NOBLE HOUSE, by John Galsworthy	14
13 REMEMBRANCE, by John Galsworthy	12
14 HAPPY TO BE HERE, by John Galsworthy	1
15 HARRY IS RICH, by John Galsworthy	15

NONFICTION	WEEKS ON LIST
1 JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda	1
2 A FEW MINUTES WITH ANDY ROONEY, by Andy Rooney	3
3 A LITTLE BIT OF ACT, by John Galsworthy	2
4 AT DAWN WE SLEPT, by John Galsworthy	5
5 WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE, by Harold S. Kushner	4
6 THE LOVE NEW YORK CITY BOOK, by John Galsworthy	12
7 WITNESS TO THE WAR, by John Galsworthy	6
8 WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT MEN, by John Galsworthy	1
9 WEIGHT WATCHERS 35-DAY MEAL PLAN COOK-BOOK, by John Galsworthy	10
10 HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO A MAN, by John Galsworthy	7
11 LIFE ON EARTH, by John Galsworthy	20
12 THE LORD GOD MADE THEM ALL, by John Galsworthy	9
13 PATHFINDER, by John Galsworthy	11
14 THE WALK WEST: A Walk Across America, by John Galsworthy	14
15 LAID BACK IN WASHINGTON, by John Galsworthy	13

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF left in peace on the diagrammed deal, North-South might settle in three no-trump, but this was clearly undesirable when East opened with a weak two-heart bid. In these circumstances, any game contract is a shaky proposition. The obvious choice is five diamonds, but there was a rather unlikely alternative and North-South found it.

South made a takeout double and North chose to drive to game with a cue-bid of three hearts. Rather than bid his four-card diamond suit, South bid three spades, with the idea that he could play four spades if his partner held four cards in that suit.

North had the same idea. Thinking that his partner held four spades, he raised to game, and South had to struggle in a 3-3 fit. He was outnumbered in the trump suit, a circumstance that is usually fatal, but he survived.

The defense took two heart tricks, and East shifted to a trump. South took two of his three trump winners and led the club jack to the ace. He then led to the diamond ace and ruffed his remaining heart.

The closed hand was re-entered with a diamond lead to the queen, and another round of trumps was cashed.

Diamond winners were led, and West had to ruff. If he did not, the declarer would have had 10 tricks. As it was West had to lead a club at the

12th trick and the finesse succeeded, giving South his game.

This success for the 3-3 fit would have been more remarkable if West had held the club ten. There would have been no true finesse in clubs, and four spades would have succeeded in similar fashion after heart leads, while five diamonds would have been doomed: 3-3 would then have been as productive as 4-4.

NORTH	EAST (D)
♠ 775	♠ 932
♥ 87	♥ 96542
♦ K654	♦ 92
♣ AK106	♣ 475

South

WEST	WEST	NORTH
♠ 864	♠ 932	♠ 932
♥ KJ	♥ 96542	♥ 96542
♦ J73	♦ 92	♦ 92
♣ 843	♣ 475	♣ 475

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
2♥	3♠	Pass	3♥
Pass	3♠	Pass	4♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



